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Licking Valley Courier

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VOLUME 25, NO. 26 — WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1935 — WHOLE NUMBER 1268

MALONE

Jan. 20.—Megrl McGuire is visiting relatives and friends in Columbus, O.

Miss Wilma Lumpkins visited relatives and friends at Little Caney several days this week, and attended the revival held by Rev. Bob McClure.

Mrs. Craig Hamilton visited from Friday to Sunday her brothers, Tom and Pomp Adams, of Spaws Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Haney of this place entertained the young people with an oldtime charivari and dance on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, in honor of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Eunice Haney, to Charlie DeBorde, which was solemnized by Rev. Barnes Castle on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. The following persons were present: Mrs. Lula Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Haney, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson McGuire, Mrs. Clay McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie DeBorde; Misses Vetress Lykins, Bernice DeBorde, Belle Roe; Messrs. Russell and Herman Barker, James Havens, Chalmer Trusty, Oakley Ecton, Cell and Sanch Nickell, Tom and John Roe, Johnnie Walsh, Shirley Haney, Chester McGuire, Fred DeBorde, Homer and Leon Frisby, James and Lloyd Castle, Roger, Bob, and Earl Lykins, Leonard and Denzil DeBorde, and Lawrence and Buford Haney. The crowd departed at a late hour, having enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent, and all present wished the young married couple a long, prosperous, and happy journey thru life.

LICK BRANCH

Jan. 20.—Born, Dec. 19, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Adkins, a fine baby girl—Dorothy.

John Day, of Middletown, Ohio, who spent the holidays with his parents at Lenox, has returned to Middletown. His sister, Miss Florence Day, of Lenox, accompanied him home for a short visit.

W. H. Conley of West Liberty purchased a raft of lumber from J. H. Fannin and left for Carlisle last week.

Josh Walsh of Dayton, Ohio, visited his brother, B. F. Walsh, recently.

J. H. Caskey and Kenis Roup had business at West Liberty on Monday.

Hank McClain of Lenox went down the Elk fork with two timber rafts this week.

Rev. Arthur Barker of Crockett was calling on friends and relatives in this community Sunday.

Mrs. Belle Isom had as her guest over Saturday night and Sunday her brother, Shiloh Conley, of Mima.

Wedding bells have been continually ringing around this community. Avery Caskey and Miss Pearl Fyffe were united in marriage Dec. 31. The writer wishes them much success. On Jan. 12 Miss Eula Elam of this place and Glenn Caskey were quietly married at the home of her uncle, Bruce Fairchild. Their many friends wish them a long and happy married life. On Wednesday of last week Miss Gladys Adkins of Lizzie and Eulas Hammond of Lenox were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents.

J. R. Williams of Lenox visited Saturday night and Sunday his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Trimble, here.

Ira Adkins, who has been on the sick list for some time, is slowly improving.

John Trimble of this place had business at Redwine and Wrigley last week.

C. N. Fyffe had business at West Liberty on Friday.

Winfred Caskey of this place had business in West Liberty on Saturday.

John Oliver of this palce has purchased a grist mill and will be ready for business next week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Markle had business at West Liberty on Thursday.

Mart Isom, Albert Trimble, Winfred and Pauline Caskey, and Noah Keeton attended church Sunday at Mordecai.

Paul Vernon and Edward Fannin, of near Redwine, attended church at Lick Branch on Saturday.

Ora Trimble of Lenox had business in this section on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cantrell and little son Kenneth Joe had business at Ashland on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Ruby Cantrell of West Liberty visited her brother, J. R. Cantrell, and family, Thursday.

Hurrah for the Courier and good old Morgan! TRAPPER

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

We want two men with cars to represent us in Morgan county. Nothing to sell. Just call on merchants and explain our business service. Good income assured for small amount of work. Write for details. Tri-State Collection Service, Divisional Office, Paintsville, Ky.—Adv.

WEST LIBERTY SCHOOL NEWS

New Students

Junior — Sylvan Donohue, Frenchburg.

Sophomore—Mildred Nickell, Ezel.

Freshman—Margaret Nickell, Ezel.

Debate

The West Liberty high school debating team is going to Cannel City to debate the Cannel City high school team. This is to be a no-decision practice debate. It is the first debate for either team.

Honor Roll, First Semester

First grade: Lyda Patrick, Charles Black, Paul Reed, Juanita Johnston, Mary M. Nickell, Delena Bradley.

Second grade: Janice Arnett, Anna Jean Price, Eva Wells, Betty Jo Whitt, Winfred Howard, Harold Bellamy.

Third grade: Herbert Lawrence Rose, Merle Nickell, Junior Walton.

Sixth grade: Betty Arnett.

Freshman: Fredia Cox.

Junior: Frank Soward.

Senior: Bernice Deborde.

The Kentucky history class is making a collection of historical material on Kentucky. The course is a research project and the class will appreciate any book loaned for use in the course and return it. The following members have brought histories: Drexel Barber, Nell Caskey, Junior Cottle, and Mrs. Allen.

CARD OF THANKS

To our friends and neighbors we wish to express our appreciation for the many expressions of kindly sympathy and assistance to us during the hours of bereavement in the affliction which came to us in the untimely death of our parents. To the Index Sunday school also we express appreciation for the kindly remembrance in flowers.—The children of Mr. and Mrs. George Helton.

GIRL WANTED

Young woman between the age of 21 and 31 years to keep house in a bachelor's home. Home has natural gas for cooking and soon will have electricity. No objection to a young woman with child born out of wedlock if she is of good family. (Adv.)

FLEETE GEPHART
R. 2, Miamisburg, Ohio.

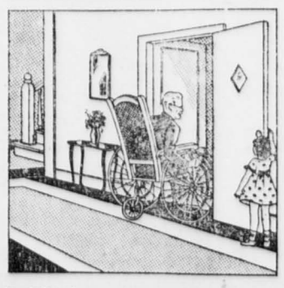
Murray Returning

Doctor H. B. Murray, who had been for some time doing service for the government at McKee, has finally succeeded in getting his discharge, for which he made application some months ago. The doctor and his wife will return to West Liberty and the doctor will resume his medical practice.

Misses Elizabeth Leslie, Betty Earle, and Elizabeth Ann Millard, and Harry Walker and Shirrel Phillips, all students of the university of Kentucky, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Leslie at Cannel City.

Hints for Homemakers

By Jane Rogers



HERE is some especially cheering news for families that include an aged person, a convalescent or one afflicted in such a way that stair-climbing is painful or dangerous. Residence elevators, once found only in millionaires' mansions, are now being made by a leading manufacturer at a cost no greater than that of a good automobile. The installation is said to be a simple matter, requiring surprisingly few changes in the home. Through the Home Owners' Loan Association it is possible to have the cost of the installation financed.

* * *

Have you ever noticed the tiny, low piles that give that rich sheen and soft feel to the mohair velvet upholstery on your furniture or in your car? Proving that little things can add up to amazing totals, it has been estimated that in a single automobile, an average-size sedan, more than 92 miles of thread are represented by the pile fibres. In textile phraseology, these piles supply "the third dimension," giving mohair velvet fabrics their beauty and durability.

Building Citizenship-Character

The most important duty of education is to teach people to do better the desirable things that they are going to do any way. The main function of the school thru the ages has been to create good citizens. "Good citizens" has meant different things at different times among different people.

Two theories of education have developed. One of these holds that memorizing a mass of facts is the main process of education and the most highly educated person is the one who has the greatest accumulation of facts.

The second theory of education is based on the idea that what the individual does is at least as important as what he knows. The individual must act habitually in certain established ways, and merely knowing a body of facts does not mean that he will act in these ways. A pupil must be TAUGHT to act properly. It is possible to be a good citizen only thru doing. The being comes as a by-product of doing. We must not only teach our pupils facts and what they should do but to do those acts that make them citizens. I really believe that it would be well for the teacher and the homes to start a good citizenship campaign. You might ask how can we start this? The methods of emphasizing training in citizenship are thru morality codes, citizenship creeds, and pledges. I think this would be a good pledge for all our schools. "As a citizen of the Morgan county high schools, I promise I will never bring disgrace upon this, my high school, by an act of dishonesty or cowardice. I will fight for the ideals and sacred standards of my high school. I will revere and obey the high school laws and do my best to encourage a like respect and reverence among those who are prone to annul them or to set them at naught. I will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty. Thus, in all these ways, I will leave this high school, not less, but greater than it was left to me."

A code or pledge is of limited value in itself. Methods for educating students morally must be devised and followed. Collier's magazine published in 1925 a "Moral Code for Youth." This code was the result of a great deal of work on the part of thousands of educators, professional workers, and business men and women, in an effort to find out those fundamental precepts of right living upon which all men are practically agreed, which could be confidently set up in our public schools without sectarian opposition. This code is as follows:

Courage and Hope

I must be brave.—This means I must be brave enough and strong enough to control what I think, and what I say and what I do, and I must always be hopeful because hope is power for improvement.

Wisdom

I must act wisely—in school, at home, playing, working, reading or talking. I must learn how to choose the good, and how to avoid the bad.

Industry and Good Habits

I must make my character strong.—My character is what I am, if not in the eyes of others, then in the eyes of my own conscience. Good thoughts in my mind will keep out bad thoughts. When I am busy doing good I shall have no time to do evil. I can build my character by training myself in good habits.

Knowledge and Usefulness

I must make my mind strong.—The better I know myself, my fellows, and the world about me, the happier and more useful I shall be. I must always welcome useful knowledge in school, at home, everywhere.

Truth and Honesty

I must make my body strong—I must know what is true in order to do what is right. I must tell the truth without fear. I must be honest in all my dealings and in all my thoughts. Unless I am honest I cannot have self-respect.

Healthfulness and Cleanliness

I must make my body strong.—My eyes, my teeth, my heart, my whole body must be healthful so that my mind can work properly. I must keep physically and morally clean.

Helpfulness and Unselfishness

I must use my strength to help others who need help. If I am strong I can help others. I can be kind. I can forgive those who hurt me, and I can help and protect the weak, the suffering, the young and the old, and dumb animals.

Charity

I must love.—I must love God, who created not only this earth but also all men of all races, nations, and creeds, who are my brothers. I must love my parents, my home, my neighbors, my country, and be loyal to all.

Humility and Reverence

I must know that there are always more things to learn.—What I may know is small compared to what can be known. I must respect all who have more wisdom than I, and have reverence for all that is good. And I must know how and whom to obey.

Faith and Responsibility

I must do all these things because I am accountable to God and to humanity for how I live and how I can help my fellows, and for the extent to which my fellows may trust and depend upon me.

When you formulate a code the work has just begun. The most important value of the code comes when it is made the basis of desirable action. How can we, as teachers, in our school work, teach good citizenship and character development? You cannot produce radical changes but thru a well planned educational program your aims will be realized. Don't say it's impossible. Napoleon said to one of his staff that "impossible" is the adjective of fools. This is a challenge to the energy of character. The direction to look is forward, the time to start is **now**. Charles Mackay's poem of "Now" is a beautiful embodiment of the importance of now.

"The venerable Past—is past:
'Tis dark, and shines not in the ray;
'Twas good, no doubt—'Tis gone at last—
There dawns another day.
Why should we sit where ivies creep
And shroud ourselves in charnels deep?
Or the world's yesterdays deplore,
Mid crumbling ruin's mossy hoar?
"The present needs us. Every age
Bequeaths the next for heritage
No lazy luxury or delight—
But strenuous labor for the right;
For NOW, the child and sire of Time
Demands the deeds of earnest men
To make it better than the past,
And stretch the circle of its ken.
NOW is a fact that men deplore,
Tho it might bless them evermore.
Would they but fashion it aright:
'Tis ever new, 'tis ever bright."

OVA O. HANEY,
Supt. of Morgan county schools.

LADIES' AID MEETS

The Ladies' Aid society of the Cannel City Union church met Thursday, Jan. 17, with Mrs. Phil Donovan.

Mrs. A. C. Carter, president, had charge of the meeting. Mrs. Donovan gave the devotional, reading the 136th Psalm, which was followed by the Lord's prayer. The songs were "Just When I Need Him" and "'Tis So Sweet to Trust in Jesus."

After the roll call, the reading of the minutes, collection of dues, and financial report, the work was taken up for the afternoon.

During the social hour the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Wayne Dunnigan, served lovely refreshments of fruit salad and sweet muffins.

Present were Mrs. Thos. Davis, Mrs. W. T. Stamper, Mrs. G. W. Leslie, Mrs. A. C. Carter, Mrs. M. R. Elam, Mrs. D. P. Peyton, Mrs. J. W. Benton, Mrs. J. T. Sebastian, Miss Allene Zornes, Miss Sallie Minor, Mrs. Wayne Dunnigan, and Mrs. Phil Donovan.

LIBERTY ROAD

Jan. 21.—Lifus White is spending a few days visiting friends in Hazard.

Cobern and Alvin Evans and Bascom Elam were in West Liberty Saturday.

Sam Keeton of near Bloomington was in this community on business Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Short attended the burial of Mr. and Mrs. George Helton of Index on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Hale were in West Liberty on business Friday.

Carl Havens and C. R. Hale were in West Liberty one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Combs and Brack Combs were in Hazard a few days last week.

Jesse Hale of Zag visited his brother, C. R. Hale, here, a few days last week. SUNSHINE

Birthday Party

Relatives and friends gave H. M. Havens a real party on the occasion of his sixtythird birthday at his home near Mize on January 9.

PRIMARY-CONVENTION POLL

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 23.—The primary-convention poll from 120 counties as compiled by the Courier-Journal shows: Democratic, primary 29,804, convention 2,537; Republican, primary 10,075, convention 1,454. The total vote tabulated was 43,880.

Morgan county returns were: Democratic, primary 21, convention 4; Republican, primary 14, convention 0.

Return to West Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Helton and Leo Helton, of Monaville, West Virginia, returned to their home Sunday after having spent several days here with relatives and friends, having been called here because of the death of Mr. and Mrs. George Helton. Monaville is a coal mining region and the Heltons report conditions in the public workings as steadily improving.

Missionary Society Meets

The Missionary society of the Baptist church met Thursday with Mrs. Rosco Brong. Mrs. J. C. Nickell, president, was in charge. The meeting opened by singing Rock of Ages. Mrs. Will Carter had an interesting Bible study, after which was a season of prayers. The program on the missionary work in Palestine was very interesting and appealing. After a short business session the meeting adjourned to meet in two weeks. Present were Mrs. Buford Wells, Mrs. Will Carter, Mrs. Rosco Brong, Mrs. James Cottle, Mrs. Claude Wells, Mrs. J. C. Nickell, Mrs. F. S. Brong, and Misses Mary Jane Cox and Elizabeth Wells.

New Coal Bank Opened

Workmen have opened a new coal bank on Will Carter's place just across the new bridge south of town. Mr. Carter takes pains with the fine cannel coal produced and has a truck scale at the bank to insure full weight to all customers.

At Sharpsburg

William McKenzie Sr. took his wife to Sharpsburg on Friday and returned home leaving Mrs. McKenzie at the home of her daughter Marjorie to help care for a bouncing baby boy who has come into the home. Everybody is doing well.

The Merry Old Soul

King Cole is a legendary British king, but is believed by some to have been an actual king, perhaps the grandfather of the Emperor Constantine.

What Vocation Shall My Boy Choose?

By A. B. Clemens,
Director, Mechanical Schools, International Correspondence Schools.

We live in a changing world. Opportunities for success in the future will differ from those in the past. A young man's wise choice of his life work may do much to determine success or failure. How shall he choose?

Ground Aviation

FOR every aviation pilot in the air there are four to six men on the ground who are necessary to keep the pilot aloft. These are the men who build the engines and planes, who check them and keep them in condition.

Through good years and bad, air mileage has steadily increased. What the limits of this progress will be no one can now foresee, but as progress continues there is certain to be a constant increase in the need for skilled men on the flying fields and in the factories where the planes and engines are constructed. Few lines of work seem to offer better opportunities to the young man starting on his career.

To be an aviation technician requires both experience and technical knowledge. License requirements and other government regulations have made it impossible for any but highly skilled men to succeed. These requirements, however, have broadened the opportunities for the young man willing to work, to study and to learn.

The most direct start toward success in this field would be getting a job as a helper or apprentice in a plant where planes or engines are built, or in a shop at a flying field. If this is impracticable, the young man can get a start toward the ultimate goal by obtaining a similar job in a shop where almost any type of high-speed internal combustion engine is built, assembled, or repaired.

The job itself, whether in aviation or a field allied to it, will supply valuable experience, while the necessary technical knowledge can be obtained through reading and study during spare time.

A Good Foundation

A Bible and a newspaper in every home, a good school in every district,—are the principal support of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.—Benjamin Franklin.

The Silver Lining

Those who predicted a few months ago that the United States would shortly be flooded with silver, due to the treasury's purchasing program, will have to revise their views, according to Rene Leon, a monetary expert. According to Mr. Leon, little silver is available on earth today. The result is that demand must soon exceed supply—with rising silver prices following. The outlook, consequently, for renewed activity in the mining industry is better. Stimulated demand for silver, at a profitable price, will put men to work, cause heavy capital investments, and lead to general industrial expansion, it is said.

CRAFT — MANNING

Miss Edith Craft of Artville and Orlo Manning of Bonny were married Jan. 9. Edith is the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Craft of Artville. Orlo is the son of Mrs. Clara Manning of Bonny.

Present at Mrs. Manning's home for supper that evening were Mr. and Mrs. Orlo Manning, Miss Mae and Miles Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Tint Manning, Mrs. Estil Manning, Goebel and Woodrow Manning, Miss Iva Vest and Rhoda McGuire, all of Bonny, Miss Mavis Craft and Herbert Craft, of Artville, Mrs. Alice May of Kellacey, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Debusk and little daughter Margie and Mrs. Mart Robertson, of Ebon, and Millard Vest of Bonny.

WORKING PARTY

Members of the Baptist church and some of their friends had an all day working and quilting party on Friday of last week. The men spread a badly needed coat of asphalt on the church roof while the ladies met at the pastor's home and finished one quilt and most of another for the pastor and his wife.

The party included the following persons: Mrs. C. S. Wells, Mrs. Boone Wells, Mrs. J. E. Cottle, Mrs. Emmett Adams, Mrs. Edgar Wells, Mrs. Will Carter, Mrs. Mona Wells, Mrs. F. S. Brong, Mrs. A. P. Gullett, Mrs. Rosco Brong, Mrs. J. C. Nickell, Mrs. Buford Wells; Misses Carrie Adams, Louise Wells, Mary Jane Cox, Eunice Adams, Elizabeth Wells, Icie Davis, Edna Wells, Lorene Wells, Lovel Brong, Frances Wells; Messrs. Claude Wells, H. A. Wells, F. S. Brong, Rosco Brong, Walter Wells, Edgar Wells, and Roscoe Wells.

A bountiful chicken and beef dinner, with all that goes with it, was served by Mrs. Rosco Brong, with the help of others. Some of the party remained for supper and attended services at the Methodist church that night.

STRIPPINGS FROM THE COW BARN BY HANK THE HIRED MAN



me an paw took tha kreme tew town tewday an maw sent a dressed chicken along fer tha editer uv tha paper an wun fer tha preecher.

when we got tew town paw sez—hank yew tak tha chicken tew tha preechers howse an ill tak tha wun tew tha printin offis kawse i gotta pay tha subskripshun tew tha paper enyway.

dont yew haf tew pay tha preecher too—sezzi. yew no i sed thet kawse i didnt wunt tew go tew tha preechers howse but paw allus puts me on tha spot.

yew go ahed hank—sez paw—an ill meet yew at tha kremery.

im glad i went kawse tha preecher askt how all tha perkins fambly wuz an finelly he sez—well hank how iz lizzie?

shes o. k.—sezzi.

well lizzie iz a fine gurl—sezze—an i hope she will find a gud substanshul huzbund—an he smiled et me an shook my hand. HANK

Says WILL ROGERS



BEVERLY HILLS.—Well all I know is just what I read in the papers, or the mail. You get all kinds of letters, and say if you think this thing of being in the movies and in the papers is a cinch, you ought to read some of our mail sometimes, and what hurts is that most of the time they are about right. You know you realy dont know how silly you are till you have to read it awhile after its written.

But we are all that way, not only with the written word but with the spoken. If somebody had a dictaphone on us all the time and then we had to sit and listen to it all run off every night or every month, or every year, I bet that would break us from shooting off so much. We had a great illustration of that out here in California during the late election. This fellow Sinclair had written an awful lot of stuff in his life. Well they would go back among his writings and reprint things that he had said. (Maby it was only one of the characters in one of his books that was made to say that thing, but as he was the author of it, why naturally he come in for the blame).

Well that had an awful lot to do with beating him, for a lot of those things sounded mighty cuckoo, but on the other hand if he had had the means of publicity, that is the papers to do it with, and had been able to have every one of the papers who printed what he said maby in 98, and had been able to go back over their editorials and reprint what they had said, he would have had them hollering "Quit". I sure would hate to be running for something and have somebody dig back through old papers and confront me with all the nut things that I have shown my ignorance on.

You see conditions and events change so fast, that what is passable today, is redicilous tomorrow. Look at Mr Roosevelt. He started in with an idea of a balanced budget, and said that was what he would hold out for. But look at the thing now. But conditions are different, and he dident know this thing was going to be among us so long. The N.R.A. looked like a good bet at the time, but part of it, in fact maby over half of it have proven to be non practical. It all had the right idea, but we are still just too selfish to see that exactly the right thing is done for the good of everybody.

I doubt very much if Civilization (so called) has helped generosity. I bet the old cave man would divide his raw meat with you as quick as one of us will ask a down and out to go in and have a meal with us. Those old boys or girls would rip off a wolf skin breechclout and give you half of it, quicker than a Ph.D. would slip you his umberrella. Civilization hasent done much but make you wash your teeth, and those days eating and gnawing on bones and meat, made tooth paste unnessasary.

Civilization has taught us to eat with a fork, but even now if nobody is around we use our fingers. In those days people fought for food and in self defense. Nowadays we have diplomats work on wars for years before arranging them. Thats so that when its over nobody will know what they were fighting for. We lost thousands, and spent billions, and you could hand a sheet of paper to one milion different people and tell em to write down what the last war was for, and the only answers that will be alike will be, "D—— if I know".

So thats what you call Civilization. Civilization is nothing but acquiring comforts for ourselvs, when in those days they were so hard they dident need em. We will strive to put in another bath, when maby our neighbors cant even put in an extra loaf of bread.

No our Civilization is not so hot. Poor Mr Roosevelt has tried to right some of it. He couldent do it by persuasion, and he cant do it by law, so he may just have to give it up and say, Boys I have tried to bring a little social justice to you all, but even the Constitution is against me, so back to the old times, "Sicke em Tige".



Now all this aint what I started in to write about. I started to write about some woman writing me about paying for her divorce as she had a better offer, and I just drifted into this mess. But at that maby I wouldent be afraid to be confronted with it 20 or 30 years from now. Nothing would hurt me but my Conscience for living like a "Civilized Citizen."

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Rogers and His Party

While General George Rogers Clark Ohio in 1778 in the start of his campaign against the British strongholds in the Northwest, he came to and crossed the rapids during an almost total eclipse of the sun, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. But these hardy backwoodsmen, divorced themselves from superstition, refused to look upon this as an omen foreboding ill fortune. Instead they jested that this was the sun which Great Britain boasted never set on English territory—and it was at last setting on America and particularly the Northwest.

Better Handling of Horses Urged

Old Dobbin Is Now Staging Comeback; Cost of Keep Important Item.

By E. L. Sauer, Farm Management Specialist, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Horses are staging a comeback, but some of their value as a source of economical farm power will be lost unless they are handled efficiently. Next to man labor, the cost of keeping work horses is one of the largest items of expense on many farms. This is often not realized because horses are usually fed on farm-grown grains and roughages and no cash outlay is necessary for their feed.

How widely the worth and expenses of horses may vary depending upon their management is shown in a study of cost account records kept by 33 farmers in co-operation with the farm management division of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. The net cost of keeping a work horse for the year varied from $24.23 to $76.98, or an average of $46.58.

The number of hours of work performed by the horses ranged from 309 to 1,244 each, the average being 705 hours. The cost for each hour of horse labor averaged 6.6 cents. This varied from 3.6 cents on the lowest-cost farm to 18.4 cents an hour on the farm with the highest horse power cost. The cost for each hour's work was closely correlated with the number of hours worked by each horse, although the total cost of keeping a horse varied widely on farms where the horses worked an equal number of hours.

Feed accounted for 59 per cent of the average total cost of maintaining the horses, man labor required to care for and harness the horses accounted for another 14 per cent, shelter 9 per cent, interest on investment 7 per cent, depreciation 5 per cent, harness 4 per cent and veterinary, shoeing and incidental costs 2 per cent.

From these figures it is evident that the cost for each unit of horse power on farms can be reduced by cutting down the maintenance expenses and by increasing the hours of productive work done by each horse. The feed given the animals and the labor spent in caring for them must be governed by the work done, if horse power is to be economical. Depreciation costs may be reduced and an appreciation in the horse account effected by raising colts for replacement purposes.

Plague of Warts Cause of Heavy Potato Losses

Wart disease, which in the last few years has reduced to poverty vast potato-growing areas in Scotland and Ireland, is caused by a parasitic fungus, scientifically christened synchytrium endobioticum. It is capable of lying dormant in the soil for at least ten years, patiently awaiting its prey. The only effective way of countering it, notes a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine, is to produce varieties immune from attack. But it is one thing, laboratory workers at Rothamsted experimental station are discovering, to immunize varieties, and another to insure them giving good domestic yields.

Wart disease was originally detected in Britain in 1898; it is variously called "Black Scab," "Canker," "Fungus," and "Stag Head." It attacks the tubers and low-lying stalks of potatoes, never their roots, covering infected parts with knotty warts, which damp soil quickly converts into ugly black festers. Occupiers of land, discovering the disease in their soil, are required by law to notify the ministry of agriculture at once.

Clover Hay Good Feed

Clover is good feed. On the stock farm clover can be used for hay or pasture. Clover hay contains nearly twice as much nitrogen, 50 per cent more phosphorus, and four to six times as much calcium as Timothy hay. These are the important bone and muscle making elements. These differences are characteristic of legumes and non-legumes. The Oklahoma station compared more than 300 samples each of legumes and non-legumes. They found that the legumes averaged nearly four times as much phosphorus, and more than two and a half times as much nitrogen as the non-legumes. Legumes are an important source of minerals for both man and animals.—Rural New-Yorker.

Silage for Horses

Horses can be wintered entirely upon silage but great care should be exercised not to feed them any moldy silage, writes a correspondent in Hoard's Dairyman. In the beginning, start by feeding a very small quantity, a double handful, and gradually increase it until he has an allowance that will maintain him in good condition. Those who winter their horses on silage tell us that they come through in fine condition.

Conditioner for Horses

To make horses appear to be less tight in the hide is to put a little more flesh on them. Horses which are thin in condition do not usually show any great looseness of hide. As they fatten they take on a sleek appearance and the hide appears to be very much looser. A mixture of 125 pounds crushed oats, 100 pounds wheat bran and 25 pounds linseed oil meal is recommended for a six-months-old foal. As he grows older, reduce bran, replacing with crushed oats.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin
© By Western Newspaper Union

A Good Sign



THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne
© Western Newspaper Union

Heavy Stuff



Just the Thing for Little Lady

PATTERN 2065



It's no wonder this young lady looks puzzled—she probably doesn't know whether to stand the way she is and let us see the front of her snug wool bloomer dress, with its unusual closing and its inset of pleats for spirited striding, or to turn around so that we may admire that important "back interest" produced by the long smartly stitched pleat. Clever mothers will make up a plentiful supply of those trim little white collars and cuffs, for they know that nothing looks prettier on bright wool dresses. The bloomers, and long sleeves for those who prefer them, come with the pattern.

Pattern 2065 is available in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8. Size 6 takes 2½ yards 36-inch fabric and ⅜-yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

Smiles

IT'S AN EXPENSIVE WAY

"Has your son's education been of any value?"

"Oh, yes; it cured his mother of bragging about him."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Dilemma

"Another court astrologer has resigned," said the vizier.

"What's the trouble?" asked the sultan.

"Your rulings. If he brings good news it doesn't come true, and if he brings bad news he is shot at sunrise."

Popular Golfer

Katherine—Why do all the boys like to play golf with Sylvia Anne?

Jerry—She always makes a wild drive deep into the woods at the fourteenth hole.—Chelsea Record.

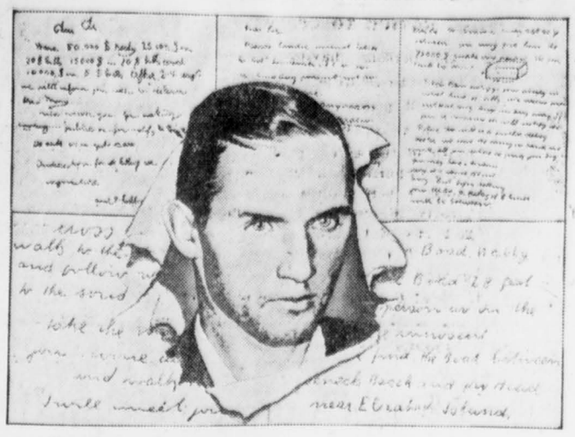
Qualified

Foreman—Do you think you're fit for really hard labor?

Applicant—Well, some of the best judges in the country have thought so.—Milwaukee Journal.



Ransom Notes May Be Death Warrant



These ransom notes may prove the death warrant of Bruno Hauptmann, accused of the murder of Baby Charles Lindbergh. In the upper left-hand corner is one of the initial demands made on Colonel Lindbergh. In upper center is shown the first note to "Jafsie," while in the upper right is the note telling how the money was to be tied up. The lower left shows the note telling where to leave the money, and at the right is the false note declaring the baby was still alive.

EXPERTS ANALYZE KIDNAPER'S NOTES

Compare Handwriting With That of Hauptmann.

By W. C. WEBBER

FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Such seemingly innocent trivialities as failure to dot an "i," cross a "t," the slant of a letter, a hyphen, may prove a deciding factor in sending a man to the electric chair convicted of the crime of murdering little Charles Lindbergh, son of the famous aviator. Those tiny, individual characteristics, which handwriting experts assert are ineradicable in each person's writing, are being fought over point by point, curve by curve, as the state introduces what some observers claim is strong evidence that Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Bronx ex-carpenter, was author of the notes which resulted in payment of the $50,000 ransom money by Dr. J. F. "Jafsie" Condon.

Huge photostatic enlargements of certain words and letters from the ransom letters and from Hauptmann's admitted writings have been hung in the courtroom for the information of the jury. The sheets, each 6 feet in height and 4 feet in width have been tacked to the wall behind the witness chair where the kidnaper's ladder had rested earlier in the trial. The admitted writings and the disputed writings are shown in parallel columns marked "Hauptmann writing" and "ransom notes.

Albert S. Osborn, seventy-six years old and silvery-haired, testified in a clear, resonant voice that it was his opinion the ransom notes were all written by the writer of the various papers signed by Richard Hauptmann, and that all fourteen of the ransom notes were written by the same writer.

Osborn was positive in his statement that Hauptmann penned the notes. The expert proved a good witness, despite his deafness which forced attorneys to speak very loudly when addressing him. He identified himself as an expert in 39 states and in Canada and England, and is the author of two books on the subject of handwriting. In several verbal exchanges with defense attorneys he proved himself more than a match.

In explaining his comparison, Osborn gave an exposition on the general basis for comparison of handwritings. Characteristics in handwriting, he said, are the same as the characteristics of anything else. There are many things by which handwriting might be identified exactly as a man, or an automobile or a horse is identified, by general description, and then by individual marks and scars and by characteristics which in combination make it apparent that they are not the result of accident, he continued.

When pupils learn the same system of writing, if they learn to write perfectly, one writing cannot be distinguished from another, but that does not occur, Osborn pointed out. Writing, he said, begins as an acquired qualification, it is an acquired habit first imitating the forms, and then the forms become more easily made, until finally writing becomes succession of habitual motions. Certain identical habitual motions were to be seen in both the writing on the ransom notes and the accepted writing done by Hauptmann, Osborn declared.

The letter "x" was pointed out at the start. Mr. Osborn showed that it was a clear, open "x," looking more like "ee," and that it wasn't an "x" at all. The "t," he testified, showed decided German characteristics, as did the letters "h" and "a." Hauptmann had a peculiar habit of finishing words in an awkward way with strokes that are too long, Osborn said, and also used a hyphen between the two words in "New York." In the ransom notes, he said, he found only three of the 391 "t's" were crossed, and the same was true of a "very large number" of the samples Hauptmann wrote for the police. Only seven of the small "i's" in the ransom notes were dotted, and the same proportion held true in Hauptmann's admitted writing, Osborn continued, and several sheets did not have a dotted "i" at all.

Another instance of similarity which Osborn pointed out to the jury was a hyphen used between the two words in "New York." A specimen taken from the writing that was on the sleeping suit wrapper was pointed out as having this characteristic. A photostatic copy of Hauptmann's writing on one of the automobile registrations was then shown by Osborn to have this same name hyphenated.

Other words pointed out by the expert as showing examples of broken English and German spellings in both sets of writings were: "auer" for "our," "aus" for "us," Wy" for "wy," "note" for "not," "gute" for "good," "ingore" for "ignore," "singature" for "signature" and "hte" for "the."

The expert testified that he had examined about a hundred samples of hand writing which had been brought to him by New Jersey police and federal agents. Among these, he said, were samples of writing by Isadore Fisch, German furrier, who, the state contends, was actually the abductor of the baby. Fisch died later in Germany.

Fisch continues to loom in the background as the defense's chief reliance. In suggesting that Fisch wrote the ransom notes, a spokesman for the prosecution declares that this line of defense will not avail, since it does not take the eye of an expert to see the utter dissimilarity between the neat, flourishing penmanship of Fisch and the scrawl of the ransom notes. It is understood from those who have samples of Fisch's handwriting in their possession that his hand was that of a man who took pride in his penmanship, forming his letters neatly and correctly and dotting all I's and crossing all T's.

The defense has maintained that Fisch is the actual receiver of the ransom money, that it was he who kidnaped the child, and Hauptmann was his wholly unconscious dupe. Hauptmann has declared that he was associated with Fisch in the fur trade, and that he loaned Fisch $7,500 and that Fisch left with him a package which only a few weeks before his arrest, Hauptmann discovered to be the ransom money, the bulk of which was found in his garage. The state holds it can prove that ransom notes were circulated by him many months earlier than last summer, or even last spring.

Reilly attempted to show that too few handwriting exhibits had been brought into the courtroom, then opened up a line of questioning designed to force Osborn to admit that a Scandinavian could have written the ransom notes. The expert said there was an essential difference between German and Scandinavian script.

Some connection was seen between this line of questioning and that of Reilly when Betty Gow, the baby's nurse, was on the stand, with reference to "Red" Johnson, Norwegian sailor, whom she admitted having told of activities of the Lindbergh household on the day the kidnaping occurred.

Another handwriting expert whose testimony has been unshaken under questioning of Reilly is Elbridge W. Stein, who said he had testified in the recent Vanderbilt case in New York as well as the Wendel and Ridley cases. Stein said he had first studied the ransom notes and request writings of Hauptmann in July, 1932, and declared it was his opinion that the same man, Hauptmann, wrote both. He admitted there were differences, but insisted that there were similarities between the spelling in the two sets of writing. Charts and photographs of words taken from the ransom notes and the other writings done by Hauptmann were produced by Stein in support of his statements.

As the hearing progresses, Hauptmann appears to have lost much of the calmness which marked his first appearance in court. The stolidity of the ex-carpenter which was so remarkable when he was identified by both Colonel Lindbergh and Dr. J. F. Condon is not so apparent. Emotions show in his face, although even close watchers admit there has been no sign of fear or alarm among them. Occasionally he talks to his wife in a low voice.

The accused continues to follow each word of the trial with deep interest. He appeared especially interested in the handwriting testimony, craning his neck to see as the expert pointed out on the large chart the similarities between his own and the ransom writing. Colonel Lindbergh, who has been attending all the court sessions, was also absorbed as the experts gave their testimony

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
© Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for January 27

PETER'S DENIAL

LESSON TEXT—Mark 14:27-31, 54, 66-72.

GOLDEN TEXT—Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. I Corinthians 10:12.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Peter Did Wrong and Was Sorry.

JUNIOR TOPIC—When Peter Failed.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Be Prepared to Meet Temptation.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How Jesus Is Denied Today.

A better statement of the subject would be "Peter's Downfall." From the height of fellowship with God which Peter enjoyed when he confessed that Jesus was the Messiah, in Matthew 16, to the depth of emphasizing a lie by means of foul oaths is a long way, but the steps were quickly taken, for the time was short. The presentation of this lesson should be done in such a way as to be a solemn warning to Christians today. In order that we may be saved from such a fall, let us study carefully the steps in Peter's backsliding.

I. Over-weening Self-confidence (vv. 29-31).

Jesus had issued a solemn warning, even a prophecy, of the backsliding of all the disciples. Peter's unwillingness to face the cross alienated him from Jesus, and when apprised of the fact that the disciples would all forsake Jesus, Peter declared that Jesus was mistaken, saying, "Although all shall be offended, yet will not I." Our condition is most perilous when we are most sure of our safety.

II. Sleeping at the Post of Duty (vv. 32-37).

Peter and two others were privileged to be near to Jesus in the hour of his anguish. The favored three were commanded to watch, but in one short hour the very one who was so confident of his self-sufficiency had fallen asleep instead of watching. The only way to escape from backsliding is to watch. The one who overrates himself under-rates the power of the devil.

III. Neglect of Prayer (vv. 38).

The legitimate inference from the Lord's words, "Watch and pray," is that he had commanded them to pray as well as to watch. The reason there is so little prayer on the part of Christians is due to the fact that there is a lack of the sense of need of God's help.

IV. Service in the Energy of the Flesh (v. 47).

When they came to arrest Jesus, Peter took a sword and cut off an ear of the servant of the high priest (John 18:10). He was zealous for the Lord, but it was zeal without knowledge. Even in his outward zeal for his Lord he made a bungling job. If he had been in downright earnest he would have cut off the man's head instead of his ear. This is characteristic of much of the service rendered today by Christians.

V. Following Jesus Afar Off (v. 54).

Christ's rebuke for taking the sword and the awkward position in which Peter's act had placed him caused him to follow Jesus afar off. This rebuke widened the breach between Peter and his Lord. Following Jesus afar off got him into further trouble.

VI. Seeking Comfort Among the Lord's Enemies (v. 67).

This fire was built by those who had come unsympathetically to witness the crucifixion and even to mock in this tragic hour. For Christ's disciples to warm themselves at the enemies' fire, to get comfort from the things prepared for the satisfaction of his enemies is sinful. Peter not only tried to get comfort by using that which the enemy had prepared for themselves, but he engaged in conversation with the enemy and they that stood by declared that his speech betrayed him. Multitudes of professing Christians have grown cold while sitting around the enemies' fire. It would be infinitely better to freeze to death in Gethsemane than to keep warm around the enemies' fire.

VII. Open Denial (vv. 68-72).

Step by step Peter went downward until the words of a servant girl provoked open and blasphemous denial. Peter's trouble began when he shrank from the cross. It was that shrinking which separates him from contact with his Lord. Only the one who has been in touch with the Lord can backslide. Many of the so-called backsliders have never been born again; they have simply returned to their own way.

Conscience

The men who have done the most for any noble cause have been the men who have heard, and who have been prepared to listen to, the "still small voice."

Great and Good

Living unto him is caring with all your heart for the things that are great and good and broad and godlike.

Live Truly

If we live truly, we shall see truly. It is as easy for the strong man to be strong as it is for the weak to be weak.

Hope

Hope is the kindly instrument of God for rescuing mankind from inactivity, and inactivity is sister to stagnation.

NATURAL FLAVOR OF FOOD SHOULD BE BROUGHT OUT

Food sometimes tastes appetizing or flat according to the skill of the cook in preserving natural flavors and aromas in cooking. Food manufacturers and processors make this point a matter of research for their chemists. The question should be of equal importance to every home cook. Unfortunately many think of food flavor as something added by means of seasonings or sauces, rather than an inherent quality to be brought out by skillful handling.

"The first point I would emphasize is the care foods received before cooking," says Dr. Florence B. King of the bureau of home economics, United States Department of Agriture. "Delay between gathering and use permits enzyme action or chemical changes to take place, affecting the natural flavor. For many vegetables and fruits the fresher the better. If stored, the temperature should be low enough to check the action of enzymes. The noticeable change in sweet corn is due to the chemical change in the sugar, which soon becomes starch, within a few hours after picking the corn.

"When the good flavor of a food is dependent on volatile oils, as in coffee, care in handling to prevent the escape of flavor and aroma is particularly necessary.

"In general the cook needs to avoid methods that change, destroy, or dilute natural flavor, and use instead those that retain or develop it. It is easy to overcook cabbage, and make it strong and unpleasant. The same is true of other vegetables. Those cooked in too much water lose flavor that is drained down the sink. The finest flavor results in a few vegetables and fruits, from cooking them in their 'jackets.' Other vegetables are best in flavor if cooked in the least possible water for the shortest time needed to make them tender.

"In roasting meats the important thing is to develop flavor by controlling the temperature of the oven and the time of cooking. Foods containing starch or sugar undergo changes which affect flavor advantageously and the clever cook uses this fact. Old-fashioned creamy rice pudding is a good example of developing flavor in two otherwise bland foods —milk and rice—by a method of cooking. Browning flour for gravy is another instance of developed flavor."

CREOMULSION
Your own druggist is authorized to cheerfully refund your money on the spot if you are not relieved by Creomulsion
BRONCHIAL TROUBLES


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c and $1.00 at Druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N.Y.
FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N.Y.

"Now My Car Stays Beautiful!"
You, too, will find this to be true after you Simoniz your car. Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener not only make cars look just like new again, but keep the finish beautiful for years. So always insist on them for your car!

MOTORISTS WISE
SIMONIZ

Now he's called "Helpful Bob"!



"I KNEW children should never drink coffee, but was surprised to learn coffee could have such an effect on me!"

"Nothing surprising about that! The caffein in coffee affects lots of people. It can give 'em indigestion, upset their nerves and keep 'em awake nights."

• • •

If you suspect that coffee disagrees with you . . . try Postum for 30 days. Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It's easy to make, and costs less than ½¢ a cup. Postum is a delicious drink . . . and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

FREE! Let us send you your first week's supply of Postum *free!* Simply mail the coupon.

GENERAL FOODS, Battle Creek, Mich. W. N. U. 1-24-35
Send me, without obligation, a week's supply of Postum.
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____
Fill in completely—print name and address.
This offer expires December 31, 1935



The Courier

MEMBER KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1860

Entered as second class matter, April 7, 1910, at the postoffice at West Liberty, Ky., under act of congress.

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Late obituaries, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, etc., 5c a line.

Published every Thursday by
COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
F. S. BRONG Editor
ROSCO BRONG ...Business Manager

FARMERS' COLUMN

The Farm and Home

Plan to beautify the farm and home with trees, shrubs, and flowers. Send a postal card to the college of agriculture at Lexington for copies of Farmers' Bulletin no. 1087, "Beautifying the Farmstead," and no. 1591, "Transplanting Trees and Shrubs."

With fewer chickens on farms, the poultry raising outlook is good, especially where plenty of home grown feed is produced. Raise chicks from well bred stock, start them early, and develop them into good, early layers.

The 1935 corn-hog program says signers may plant not more than 90 percent of the acreage planted to corn during the base years of 1932 and 1933. They may reduce acreages as much as 30 percent and get adjustment payments in proportion.

This is the time of year to work on gullies, filling them with brush, stone, weeds, hay, or other materials to prevent further washing when heavy rains come. A small gully not stopped now may be too large to check another year.

Brick brooders, now widely used for raising chicks, should be built some time before a fire is made in them. Keeping the brooder covered with wet sacks for a week or two after it is built will allow the mortar to cure and increase its strength. Write to the college of agriculture for building directions.

While there may be just cause to worry, many persons tend to worry needlessly. To plan is wise, but planning and worrying should not be confused. Worry may become a stumbling stone, undermining mental and physical health.

Short Dairy Course

Dairy plant operators and other persons interested in milk production and distribution will have an opportunity to study the latest developments in the dairy industry in a short course to be given at the college of agriculture, university of Kentucky, Feb. 5-7.

The announcement of the course says the discussions will be practical and useful in nature, but deal particularly with the application of technical information about operations ordinarily carried on in a modern dairy plant. The problem of control or improvement of quality will be considered in nearly every subject listed for discussion and laboratory demonstration.

No fees will be charged. The laboratories and equipment in the new dairy building on the experiment station farm are well fitted for such courses.

Electricity for Farm Homes

County Agent Joe Hurt assisted in a series of meetings in Boyd county in the interest of providing electricity for farm homes. A power line 4.7 miles long is proposed that would serve 116 persons. A cooperative plan for building the line has been worked out and power company officials have begun their survey.

Corn-Hog Program

The corn-hog reduction program of the AAA will be much simplified this year. Changes as a result of last year's experiences are expected to permit more rapid handling of contracts and payments.

C. D. Phillips, in charge of the program for the Kentucky college of agriculture, attended a conference in Indianapolis, Ind., where the details of the 1935 program were discussed.

Farmers this year will sign the contract only once instead of twice as was the case in 1934 when the first signature, before production data had been checked and adjusted, really constituted only an application for entering into a contract.

An official application form giving the producer's name, address, and farming location will be provided under the 1935 program. On this form the producer will report any changes from his 1934 status, and will state whether he signed a contract in 1934, whether the land to be covered by contract is exactly the same as covered by contract in 1934, and whether he wishes to include a hog base which was not established under the 1934 contract.

This procedure will enable community committeemen to speed the handling of contracts by classifying applicants according to the work that will be required in determining 1935 allotments. General procedure, for producers whose status or location has not changed since 1934, will consist in transferring adjusted figures from the old contract to the new contract and submitting it to the producer for signature.

In the case of 1934 signers who have moved to new farms or otherwise altered their farming units, or where changes have occurred which necessitate a redetermination of the corn or hog base, the applicant will also fill out a work sheet, giving full details of these changes. On the basis of this complete information, committeemen may then compute the 1935 corn and hog allotments and adjustment payments.

Subscribe for the Courier.

"The FIRESIDE PHILOSOPHER"
By ALFRED BIGGS

If you think you're faultless, you're a fool.

• • •

Would you be popular? Be a good listener.

• • •

The only failure to fear is failure to do right.

• • •

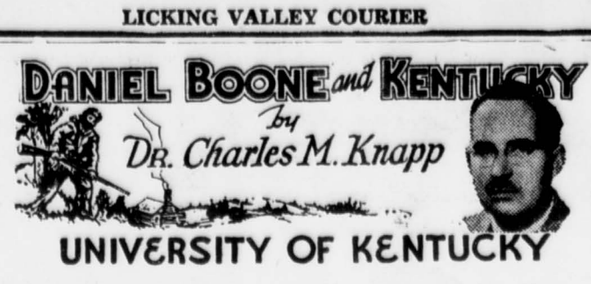
Sincerity comes from the heart, not the tongue.

• • •

The earth seems like an institution for the money-blind.

• • •

You can learn more in your garden with a microscope than by going around the world.



Notwithstanding his longings, Boone might never have gone to Kentucky had conditions remained satisfactory on the Yadkin. With increasing settlement, game was rapidly becoming scarcer and harder to find. Land titles were subjects of contention. Discontent was therefore general among the settlers. Boone's solution of the problems was to remove from the Sugar Tree settlement to lands sixtyfive miles distant on the headwaters of the Yadkin, about seven and a half miles above Wilksboro. Soon thereafter he moved five miles farther up Beaver creek. Again he changed his mind and moved again, this time building a cabin on the upper Yadkin, just above the mouth of Beaver creek. Here where fish and game were plentiful Boone was to make his home.

From here he was to venture forth upon his first hunting trips into Kentucky. Not until the autumn of the year 1767 did Daniel Boone's hunting trips lead him into Kentucky. In that year he set out with two or three companions with the determination to see Kentucky, of which John Findley had related such glowing stories twelve years before. Crossing the mountain wall they entered the valley of the Holston and the Clinch rivers and reached the head waters of the west fork of the Big Sandy. They followed along this stream about a hundred miles, determined to find the Ohio. But they were caught in a severe snow storm and were forced to camp for the winter near a salt lick some ten miles west of the present town of Prestonsburg, Kentucky, on a tributary of the west, or Louisa, fork of the Sandy, within Floyd county, inthe extreme eastern part of Kentucky. Hunting proved most profitable, but the country as a whole was not attractive. Had they even suspected that they were really within the confines of Kentucky, Boone would probably not have despaired of reaching the Kentucky river country by pursuing this route. However, when Boone broke camp in the spring it was to return to his home on the Yadkin.

In the winter of 1768-'69 a peddler with horse and wagon entered the valley of the upper Yadkin, selling small articles to the settlers. In him Boone discovered his old companion of Braddock's campaign, John Finley. Thruout the winter he was Daniel Boone's guest. Once again Boone, with his brother Squire Boone, listened to Finley's tales in Kentucky with Indian companions when he had been a fur trader years before. The result was that the Boones determined to try to set out for Kentucky as soon as they could make the necessary preparations.

As soon as the spring planting was done, Daniel Boone and his brother-in-law, John Stuart, together with their neighbors, Joseph Holder, James Mooney, and William Cooley, in their employ as hunters and camp keepers, started from Daniel's home on the first of May. They planned to be away a long time. Squire Boone remained to care for the crops and then in the fall to join them with reinforcements and supplies.

Crossing the Blue Ridge, the explorers passed over Stone and Iron mountains, and reached the Holston valley, thence they found their way thru Moccasin Gap of Clinch mountain, and crossed over intervening rivers and densely wooded hills until they entered Powell's valley, which was then the farthest limit of white settlement. Here they found the trail of hunters who had preceded them thru Cumberland Gap, after which they followed the warriors' path, a well marked Indian trace, until they established their principal or stationary camp in what is now called Station Camp creek, a tributary of the Kentucky river, in the present Estill county, Kentucky.

The Courier goes to Grade A homes.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having any claims against the estate of Gardner J. Spurlock will present the same, properly proven, to G. W. Spurlock, administrator of the estate of the said Gardner J. Spurlock, at the law office of Floyd Arnett in the town of West Liberty, Kentucky, on or before the 25th day of February, 1935.

G. W. SPURLOCK,
67-3t Administrator of the Estate of Gardner J. Spurlock, deceased

Rex Theatre

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 7 P.M.
KEN MAYNARD in SMOKING GUNS
Plenty of action. Riding, [illegible], and romance. Also, chapter nine, "Gordon of Ghost City."

SUNDAY ONLY—2:30 & 8 P.M.
SADIE McKEE
With Joan Crawford, Franchot Tone
Sadie McKee is Joan Crawford's best picture.

Charter No. 7891 Reserve District No. 4

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Morgan County National Bank

OF CANNEL CITY, IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DEC. 31, 1934

ASSETS

Loans and discounts	$111,101.08
Overdrafts	469.08
United States government obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	45,200.00
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	10,075.13
Banking house, $2,900.00. Furniture and fixtures, $700.00.	3,600.00
Real estate owned other than banking house	10,354.16
Reserve with Federal Reserve bank	29,925.33
Cash in vault and balances with other banks	16,407.44
Outside checks and other cash items	25.00
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer and due from U.S. Treasurer	1,250.00
Other assets	360.68
TOTAL ASSETS	$228,767.90

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits, except United States government deposits, public funds, and deposits of other banks		$ 48,272.28
Time deposits, except postal savings, public funds, and deposits of other banks		110,554.07
TOTAL DEPOSITS (secured by pledge of loans and/or investments)	$158,826.35	
Circulating notes outstanding		25,000.00
Capital account:		
Class A preferred stock, 150 shares, par $100.00.....		
Common stock, 250 shares, par $100.00 per share.....		
	$40,000.00	
Surplus	4,941.55	
Total Capital Account		44,941.55
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$228,767.90

MEMORANDUM: Loans and Investments Pledged to Secure Liabilities

Pledged against circulating notes outstanding	$25,000.00
Total pledged	$25,000.00

State of Kentucky, County of Morgan, ss:

I, Custer Jones, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CUSTER JONES, President.

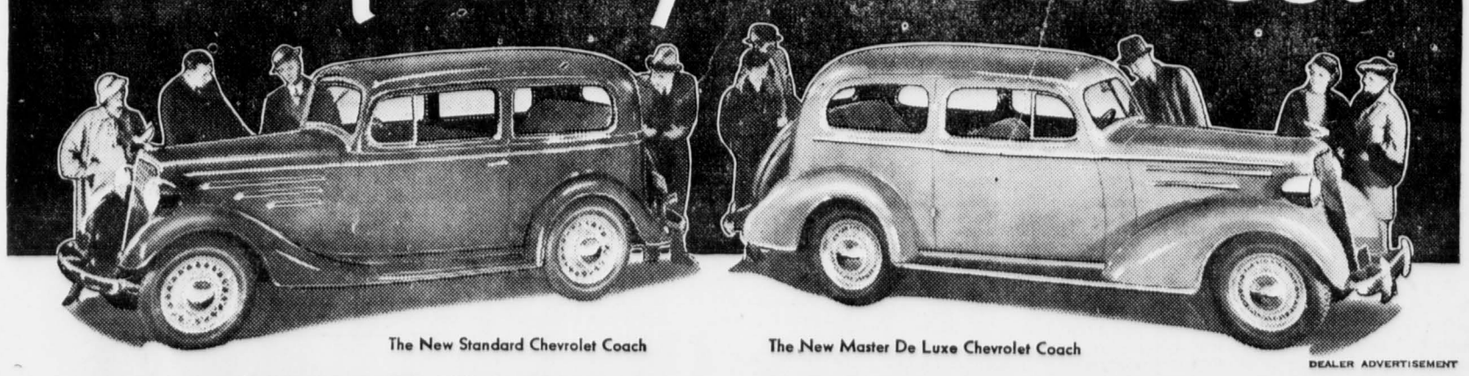
(SEAL) Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of January, 1935. My commission expires Jan. 12, 1938. EARLE HANEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: G. W. Leslie, Bertha J. Leslie, Joe C. Stamper, Directors.

CHEVROLET

CHOOSE CHEVROLET

For quality at low cost



The New Standard Chevrolet Coach

The New Master De Luxe Chevrolet Coach

DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

THE NEW STANDARD CHEVROLET

$465 AND UP. List price of New Standard Roadster at Flint, Mich., $465. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $20.00 additional. Prices subject to change without notice.

THE NEW MASTER DE LUXE CHEVROLET

$560 AND UP. List price of Master De Luxe Coupe at Flint, Mich., $560. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $25.00 additional. Prices subject to change without notice.

*(Knee action optional at small additional cost.)

HERE is America's great family car . . . beautiful to look at . . . thrilling to drive . . . very economical to operate . . . and the world's *lowest* priced six! This New Standard Chevrolet has a fine, roomy Fisher Body. It is powered by the same improved valve-in-head engine which powers Chevrolet's new Master models. It is amazingly quick . . . flexible . . . spirited . . . the finest performing Chevrolet ever built. Yet it's *even more economical* than previous Chevrolets and a bigger dollar value than ever before. See and drive this New Standard Chevrolet—*today!*

LONGER . . . smartly lower in appearance . . . beautifully streamlined . . . the new Master De Luxe Chevrolet is the Fashion Car of the low-price field. Moreover, the performance of this car will amaze you. Chevrolet's new and improved Blue-Flame valve-in-head engine gives remarkable getaway—power and speed. Chevrolet's highly refined Knee-Action Ride—and longer wheelbase—give new comfort. And operating economy, too, is greatly increased. See your Chevrolet Dealer for full information regarding these new Master De Luxe models.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN. *Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value*

Caskey Chevrolet Sales, West Liberty, Ky.

Personal

Where do you fit in this world of ours,
With its hustle and bustle and work.
Are you one of the throng that helps it along—
Or are you one of those who shirk?

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Elliott, Jan. 15, a girl.

We are glad to report that Henry Cole is out again and is able to walk across the street.

Mrs. Elmer Caskey of Straight Creek visited Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Caskey over the week end.

The Sandy Valley Grocery company has rented the Masonic building just vacated by the Courier and the room will be put in shape for their business.

Mrs. May Gray of Dayton, Ohio, was here to attend the funeral of her brother, George Helton, and his wife, last week, and remained several days to visit old friends.

Kelly's Improved White Burley, Judy's Pride, and other varieties of Tobacco Seed in any quantity at Lykins Shoe Shop. RODGER, WEST. West Liberty, Ky.—Adv. '67tf

W. H. Childers spent Friday with his father at Jeffersonville.

Miss Pauline Gay Mack spent Friday with her grandparents at Frenchburg.

Flossie Stamper and Juanita Fugett spent Tuesday night of last week at Juanita's home.

Albert Mack and Miss Elsie Wells, of Frenchburg, attended the show in West Liberty Sunday night.

Anna Pearl Day of Lenox has returned home after a month's visit with her aunt, Mrs. Hugh Black.

Vernal Fannin and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Elliott and little son Denzil Royce, of Straight Creek, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Black.

There was a sudden change from summer weather Monday morning to winter Monday night. Fully six inches of snow fell Monday night, and continued to fall all day Tuesday. It is still cold and cloudy.

Sam T. Lewis, who went to Ohio to spend the winter with his sons, was stricken with paralysis Monday and is in a serious condition. His son Wess, of Pomp, and his daughters, Mrs. Russell Cox of Pomp, Mrs. Curtis Lewis and Mrs. Morton Lewis, of Blaze, went to the bedside of their father Tuesday.

Mrs. W. H. Childers, who was operated on for goiter, was in Lexington Saturday. The doctor says she is getting along fine.

Mrs. E. M. Williams and little daughter Miriam have returned from their Christmas vacation with her son Green, near Winchester.

Will Carter has been appointed maintenance foreman of the state highways in Morgan county, and took the place of S. H. Lykins on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keeton of Harper announce the arrival of a fine 7¼ pound girl, Janet Sue, on Jan. 17. She is rosy and healthy and has come to stay, much to the delight of the parents.

Last week was a rainy week, with the hardest rain from Friday evening to Sunday evening. The streams were full to overflowing, and those persons caught away from home were compelled to extend their visits two or three days. Licking river continued to rise, but did not overflow.

Boone Wells and Buford Wells have bought the O. P. Carr property west of town. Mr. and Mrs. Boone Wells moved their family into the house on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Brown moved into the house thus vacated. Calvin Thomas moved his family into the J. L. Blair residence on Wells hill.

D. R. Keeton of Lexington was home here for a few days.

Miss Louise Wells is visiting her sister, Mrs. Noah Elam, and family, near Index.

Mrs. Wayne McKenzie, who has been quite sick for several weeks, is able to be out again.

Mrs. R. F. Elam, who had been confined to her room since the holidays, is able to be up and about.

Miss Florence McGuire went to Lexington Friday to visit her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsa Byrd of Greear spent the week end here with Mrs. Byrd's mother, Mrs. Mona Wells.

Lacy Hinkle and Edward Huffman, who are in the CCC camp at Frenchburg, called on Misses Flossie Stamper and Juanita Fugett on Saturday night.



John Garland Pollard, former governor of Virginia, says:

"Other nations of the world have their ruling classes—their aristocracy, with inherited titles passed down from father to son. But not so with us. Yet sometimes in my fancy I have set up a new American aristocracy—merited, not inherited; one of which every loyal American may become a member. It is not the aristocracy of money. It is not the aristocracy of blood. It is not the aristocracy of learning. But it is the aristocracy of public service.

"If I could bestow titles of nobility I would not bestow them upon the rich, for I have known rich men to use their wealth to oppress rather than to help. I would not bestow them upon the blue—blooded, because I have known men to disgrace their family name which they bear. I would not bestow them upon the learned, because I have known many educated men to use their knowledge to little account. But I would bestow the titles on those noble men and women who recognize that they have a duty to perform to the community in which they live and who bravely proceed to perform that duty.

"Aristocracy is not determined by the blueness of the blood which flows in one's veins, but by the nobility of the impulses which direct the heart, the head and the hand; the heart throbbing with love for our fellow men; the head thinking just and generous thoughts; the hands doing deeds of kindness. This is the only kind of aristocracy in which I believe."

BAPTIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting and song service at 7 o'clock every Thursday night.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock a.m.

Church services immediately after Sunday school and also at 7 p.m.

Everybody is invited to attend these services, "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together."

ROSCO BRONG, pastor

J. S. Maxwell, M.D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
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THE STYLE SHOP
BILL CHILDERS HOTEL
Mrs. Emmett Adams in charge of DRESSMAKING
Mrs. Roland Stacy. Spencer Corsetiere
Representing Real Silk Hosiery

$4.50

Buys the Daily Courier-Journal one year and the Licking Valley Courier (weekly) one full year.

$4.00

Buys the Louisville Daily Times one year and the Licking Valley Courier one year.

These offers apply only to Morgan county Rural Delivery subscribers and to subscribers in towns where the respective dailies do not maintain carrier service.

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COURIER PUBLISHING CO.
West Liberty, Ky.

Which Do You Want

PRIMARY

or

CONVENTION

How Do You Think Candidates for Public Office Should Be Selected?

To determine the opinions of the Democrats and Republicans of Kentucky as to which of these is the most desirable method of selecting the candidates for public office in the State—this paper is co-operating with The Courier-Journal in conducting a State-wide Straw Vote on the question.

IF YOU RECEIVED A BALLOT MAIL IT AT ONCE!

Express Your Choice In This Matter

There have been 250,000 ballots mailed to voters in every county of the State. . . . Every person who receives a ballot, regardless of party affiliation or opinion, should register his or her vote on the question. . . . If you received a ballot—USE IT! . . . Mail it at once so that your choice can be registered in this vote.

ALL BALLOTS MUST BE MAILED ON OR BEFORE FEB. 1, 1935

HUMOROUS TAKEOFFS

It's Up Anyway

A—Is their home up-to-date?
B—Yes—and up for auction, too.

Hardly

He—I've just come from a dog show.
She—Did you win a prize?

Flying Machine

"Do you think you can improve on the birds?"
"Do birds carry passengers?"

Force of Habit

Dentist—Gas?
Chauffeur—Uh-huh. And take a look at the oil, too.

He Goes Adventuring

"How did your Cousin Abner make out at the shootin' match, Jabez?"
"Well, he brung back a wife."

A Warning

"My last five secretaries left me in tears."
"Really. Do you cry much?"

Defined

Professor—What is steam?
Student—Water in a high state of perspiration.

One Good Thing

"Poor Peck! His wife got him eating out of her hand."
"Well, in that case there are no dishes for him to wash."

Jilted

Gerald—Anyhow, I am the real goods.
Geraldine—Oh, no! You are the canned goods.

Histed

Daughter—When you refused him my hand, dad, did he go down on his knees?
Dad—I didn't notice where he lit.

John Bull's Pillow Is Full of Duck Feathers

Three thousand tons of duck feathers are required every year to fill Britain's pillows. They come from China; no other land could supply this quantity of down.

Whether the fondness of the Chinese for duck led to the breeding of the trillions of birds, or it was the ease with which ducks flourish in the rice swamps, remains a conundrum, but duck down with its small quills is the ideal filling for pillows.

Chinese collect their feathers in so primitive a manner that imported bales contain almost a third part of sand. When this has been removed, the feathers are chemically purified, then graded into large, coarse feathers, known as quills and used for manure, feathers of ordinary size, and, finally, the softest down. Small supplies also arrive from the continent. Elderdown costs about 42s. per pound, and its use is largely a matter of sentiment, because the ordinary white down of commerce can scarcely be improved upon for making pillows and cushions.

A Real Hunger Strike

A big python at the St. Louis zoo has refused to eat a single meal since his arrival there some six years ago. This doesn't mean, however, that he hasn't had any food in that time. After the first two months refusal of food the curator decided to feed him by force and has continued to do so every six weeks since. On feeding day a crew of several men take the big snake from his cage and hold him while a length of fire hose is inserted in his throat through which 14 pounds of ground meat and bone is forced. Then the food is massaged along the body until it reaches the stomach where it is digested in about five days' time.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Man Prisoner in Clothes

After lying helpless in his frozen clothing for 25 days, a blacksmith of Hildesham, Germany, has recovered in a hospital. On his way home from Minden he fell into a stream and lost his bearings. Finding refuge in a shed he awoke the next morning to find his clothes frozen so hard he could not move. The shed was off the beaten path, and when he was found he weighed only 70 pounds, but still was breathing faintly. It was necessary to amputate one of his legs.

Pussy Stuck to Her Ship

When the drifter Cat's Eye sank after a collision with the Saltair near London recently, her crew of eight had to make a hurried climb for life to reach the Saltair's deck, but the Cat's Eye's mascot cat refused to desert the sinking vessel. After the ship went down the pussy was picked up by a tug.

Lenin's Body Well Preserved

The body of Lenin, lying in a glass-enclosed catafalque in Moskva, was pronounced in perfect condition after ten years by the two Soviet scientists who have been responsible for its preservation. No change has taken place in the facial expression or the natural color of the corpse.

Check, Please

Head Waiter—Did you order ham and eggs?
Patient Customer—No, I humbly requested them.

He Knew the Rest

"Dear, I saw the sweetest, cleverest little hat downtown today."
"Put it on, let's see how you look in it."

THUNDERSTORMS ARE OF DIFFERENT TYPES

Some thunderstorms are wind hatched; others are calm brooded. Humidity of the air decreases during storms of the first type and increases during those of the second type, according to a recent study by Dr. W. J. Humphreys, of the United States weather bureau.

Wind-hatched storms, also known as "cold front" and "squall line" thunderstorms, are caused by cooling from above, usually the result of the importation of cold air. Wind is necessary for the creation of such storms.

Calm-brooded, or heat, thunderstorms are caused by warming below from exposure to the sun. These storms grow from small to large circular flows of warm aid straight up from the earth's surface. These chimney-like storms arise only when there is no wind.

As the absolute humidity of the air on all sides of a heat thunderstorm is about the same, the evaporation of the falling rain increases the density of the atmospheric vapor, making the humidity greater than it was before the storm.

The distribution of the absolute humidity about the cold-front storm, however, is unequal. It is much greater in the warm air in front of the storm than it is in the cold air to the rear. The absolute humidity, therefore, decreases as the storm passes over.

Slavery Increasing

The world may be improving in some ways but in regards to human bondage it is growing steadily worse, according to figures gathered by Lady Simon, wife of Britain's foreign minister, Sir John Simon. There are three times as many slaves in the world today, she says, as there was 100 years ago (not counting those in the United States). Slave trading is carried on openly in most of the larger cities of Arabia and a slave market adjoins the Great Mosque of Mecca. Oddly enough, Liberia, which at one time was a refuge for escaped and liberated slaves of the United States, has nearly 800,000 slaves numbered among its 2,500,000 population. Slavery still exists in many parts of Abyssinia, Ethiopia, many parts of China and northern Africa.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Scales Are Fish "Fingerprints"

Canadian government fishery scientists have found that scales identify fish just as fingerprints identify humans. This fact was discovered by tagging salmon and freeing them. With the tag, record samples of scales from that particular fish were filed away. A reward was offered for return of the tag if the fish should be caught but it was specified that samples of the scales must accompany the tag. A comparison of the scales tells the experts whether the tag is authentic. The scales also tell the fish's history, when it migrated to the open sea and when it returned to spawn in the stream where it was born.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Pink Donkey Turns White

When the riding animals kept at the London zoo in Regent's Park were augmented to the extent of a curious but well-trained donkey, the sign over its stall read: "Rare Pink Circassian Donkey. Habitat, Cambodia." The donkey was then pink even to its eyes, but when, in early November, it had been clipped for the winter, its coat became white, although its eyes retained their original hue. The sign was changed, although by spring the donkey's coat again turned pink. The altered sign denoted the fact that the donkey was an "albino."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Big Bad Wolf Wins Prizes

In the Bosnian woods, six years ago a wolf cub was growing up to be as big and as bad as his parents. But he was caught by a police clerk from Vienna, who saw him while hunting. Today he is Europe's finest police dog. Trained with the dogs in the Austrian police service, the animal took every prize in the international police dog show, making not a single mistake in tests of skill and accuracy.

Grain Centuries Old

Stores of grain one thousand years old were unearthed during the excavations of the ancient Bulgarian city of Suvara. The site of the town, which flourished between the Tenth and Thirteenth centuries, is now occupied by the village of Danilkova, in the Tartar republic.

Extravagant

Hello! Are you still begging around here? What on earth do you do with all your money? I'm sure I gave you a couple of cents just last week!—Border Cities Star.

Books in 26 Languages

Books in 26 languages were sent last year to the Shakespeare Memorial Library in Birmingham, England, by British embassies and legations in all parts of the world.

More to Silence It

Wifey—Is there any difference between a fort and a fortress?
Hubby—Oh, yes; it takes a lot more money to keep up a fortress.

Live and Learn

"Why does a red-headed girl always marry a quiet fellow?"
"She doesn't. He just gets that way."

Must Be Paid

Jerry—Experience is our greatest teacher, isn't it?
Perry—Yes, and there's no holding back her salary, either.

CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

GERMANS WIN SAAR PLEBISCITE—AMELIA EARHART SPANS PACIFIC OCEAN.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

©, Western Newspaper Union.

GERMANY won an overwhelming victory in the plebiscite held to determine the wishes of the inhabitants of the rich Saar basin as to the future status of that territory. The complete vote as announced by the commission was: for return to Germany 477,119, for annexation to France 2,124, and to return to present status under League of Nations control 46,513. Their margin of victory exceeded the hopes of even the most optimistic Nazi leaders.



Geoffrey Knox

Opposition forces, terrorized by fear of reprisals, immediately prepared to leave the Saar as soon as departure of foreign troops removes assurance of protection. It has been estimated that more than 400 Jews left their homes within the first two days after the election, some of them preparing to locate in Luxembourg, and others leaving for Palestine.

The council still has the final decision on how the Saar shall be governed, and if the minority is larger than 40 per cent, it may yet divide the Saar, returning only those districts which went overwhelmingly pro-Nazi to the reich, and permitting the others to remain, as now, under the league.

There were few disturbances at the polls as voting proceeded quietly. Rioting, however, broke out while ballot boxes containing the votes were being brought by soldiers of the League of Nations international army to Wartburg palace to be counted.

Love of the fatherland won over antipathy to Hitler principles in influencing the voters. The Saarlanders in voting to return to reich rule exchange their personal and political liberties for the regimentation of a dictatorship with its curb on the press, free speech and individualism.

The plebiscite was conducted under the direction of Geoffrey Knox, appointed president by the League of Nations to administer the affairs of the turbulent region while the vote was being taken.

Repercussions of events which will immediately follow the Saar vote are awaited with uneasiness in world capitals. A spokesman for the Italian government expressed hope that transfer of the territory to Germany would take place immediately. Fears were also expressed that exuberance over the victorious vote would lead Nazi supporters to excesses elsewhere. Signs of a renewal of Nazi activity in Austria are being watched closely by Italy.

EXTENSION of life of the Reconstruction Finance corporation for two years will be asked, informed congressmen assert. The RFC's authority to make loans expires on January 31. It is rumored that the extension will include a proviso permitting the President to put the organization out of business by proclaiming the emergency ended at the conclusion of one year.

The extension plan may also carry a section doubling the length of time for maturity of loans the RFC may make. The present limit is five years. It is also said that the RFC may be permitted to extend instead of renew existing loans providing value of security is unchanged.

A NUMBER of important issues await the League of Nations as it convenes at Geneva on its fifteenth birthday. Five major disputes will come before the body, of which the Saar plebiscite, involving as it does the disposition of the future national allegiance of that rich territory, holds most immediate interest.

Other decisions which await action of the league include: the dispute between Iraq and Persia over alleged border violations by the latter; the border conflict between Italy and Ethiopia; the Greek complaint that Greek minorities in Albania are being deprived of their guaranteed rights; and the long war in the Chaco Boreal between Bolivia and Paraguay. The latter nation has been cool toward the assembly's detailed peace plan, although it has been accepted by Bolivia.

FIRST legislation to be put through the house of representatives was completed as the $779,916,000 independent offices appropriation bill was passed in virtually the same form as recommended by the appropriations committee. The amount for the securities and exchange commission was increased to $2,000,000. Efforts of Representative Blanton of Texas to reduce the $264,043 for the home loan bank board and of Representative Taber, New York, to cut down the appropriation for the federal communications commission were defeated.

Signs of gathering storms were seen, however, as Representative Rayburn, Democrat, Texas, chairman of the house interstate commerce committee, declared on the floor that he would not support a bill to place production of oil under government control. Emergency legislation to supplant control measures invalidated by the recent decision of the United States Supreme court will undoubtedly be proposed, and Rayburn's declaration is seen as an indication that opposition may develop.

SWEDEN, apparently, has found a way to beat the depression. King George in his annual message to parliament, reported that solution of the problem of unemployment appears near, the budget is balanced without new taxes having been imposed or new loans floated, and the national debt will be reduced this year. Only 60,000,000 kroner (about $15,000,000) has been asked for unemployment relief, as compared to 160,000,000 kroner last year.

IMPROVED conditions among corn belt farmers are indicated by a federal report which shows a gain of $82,989,592, or more than 30 cents a bushel for each borrower, has been realized by farmers in 10 states who availed themselves of the government 45-cent corn loans. Only slightly more than $500,000 of the $120,492,259 remains unpaid. About 18,000,000 bushels are under seal under the new 55-cent price, report states.

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG, after attacking the administration on the floor of the senate, betook himself to the radio and continued the assault. He declared the Roosevelt policies were hopeless, and summoned all the people to flock to his banner and help wipe out all fortunes above three or four millions, "making every man a king."

Meantime the revolt against the kingfish in Louisiana was growing. Citizens by the hundreds were joining the Square Deal association which is pledged to march on the capitol in Baton Rouge unless the legislature repeals certain of Huey's dictatorial laws.

SLIM, tousle-headed Amelia Earhart Putnam, holder of a dozen air records, has added to her laurels by making the dangerous west to east Pacific hop. Thousands cheered the intrepid flier as she brought her big plane to a swift stop at Oakland after the 2,400 miles flight from Honolulu. She was the first person to make the trip alone.



Amelia Putnam

Miss Putnam admitted weariness after she flew her mud-spattered ship to Los Angles, home of her mother. Unfavorable weather prevented her from continuing to Washington as she had originally planned.

The solo flight from Honolulu thrilled even hard-riding airmen. Miss Earhart, however, took it calmly. Her latest accomplishment adds another record to her already amazing list of "firsts" which include:

First woman to fly the Atlantic.

First woman to fly solo across the Atlantic.

First person to fly the Atlantic twice.

First woman to fly an autogyro.

First person to cross the United States in an autogyro.

First woman to receive the distinguished flying cross.

First woman to receive the National Geographic society's gold medal.

First woman to make a transcontinental nonstop flight.

Holder of women's transcontinental speed record: 17:07:30.

Former holder of women's international speed record—181.18 m. p. h.

First woman licensed in the United States to carry passengers for hire in cabin planes weighing up to 7,700 pounds.

IN THE highly dramatized trial of Bruno Hauptmann for the kidnaping and murder of the Lindbergh baby the state continued to weave a strong net of circumstantial evidence around the defendant. Lindbergh first identified his voice as that of the man who received the ransom; next was Amandus Hochmuth, eighty-seven-year-old man who told of seeing Hauptmann driving a "dirty-green" car with a ladder in it into the Lindbergh lane March 1, 1932, the day of the kidnaping. Then John Perrone, Bronx taxi driver, identified him as the man who paid him $1 to deliver a ransom note to "Jafsie."

"Jafsie," otherwise Dr. John Condon, the aged Bronx educator who undertook the negotiations with the kidnaper, next went on the stand and in his garrulous way identified Bruno as the man with whom he dealt and to whom he handed the $50,000 ransom money. His long and somewhat rambling story was bitterly assailed in cross examination by E. J. Reilly, chief of defense counsel, but seemingly the great value of his evidence was not much shaken.

Handwriting experts introduced by the prosecution added to the drama when they testified that in their opinion Hauptmann was the author of all the ransom notes. Comparisons of the notes and subsequent handwriting, admittedly Hauptmann's, were shown, and observers conceded the state had produced strong evidence against the accused.

Detective Arthur Johnson of New York was on his way home from Europe bringing relatives of the late Isadore Fisch to testify for the state. Hauptmann claimed in his defense that the ransom money found in his possession was given to him by Fisch, a business associate in New York. Fisch later returned to his home in Germany, where he died.

AN APOLOGY to the Canadian government and payments of $50,666.50 damages is the penalty imposed on the United States for sinking the rum running schooner I'm Alone in the Gulf of Mexico in March of 1929. This decision was announced by Willis Van Devanter, associate justice of the United States Supreme court, and Sir Lyman Poore Duff, chief justice of Canada, who were the commissioners of arbitration under the ship liquor treaty of 1924 between the United States and Great Britain for controlling liquor smuggling.

Of the damages awarded, $25,000 is to be paid as compensation to the Canadian government and $25,666.50 to the master and members of the crew of the I'm Alone or their families. Included in the latter is $10,185 to the widow and children of Leon Mainguy, a French citizen of St. Pierre, Miquelon, who drowned when the schooner was sunk by the coast guard.

The commissioners found that the master and members of the crew were not parties to a liquor smuggling conspiracy.

THOSE Democrats and Republicans, eminent and otherwise, who are banded together as the American Liberty league are now really getting into action against what they deem the radical features of the administration's program, and their executive council has put out a ten-point platform. It declares the league's opposition to such practices as sweeping delegations of legislative authority to the President, lump sum appropriations to be doled out by the White House, socialization of industry and regimentation of American life.

In the first plank of its platform the league pledged itself to "preserve American institutions which safeguard to citizens in all walks of life the right to liberty and pursuit of happiness" and at the same time "to combat the growth of bureaucracy, the spread of monopoly, the socialization of industry, and the regimentation of American life"

Invasion of the law making and law interpreting functions by New Deal administrators was also rapped by the league in promising "to uphold the American principle that laws be made only by the direct representatives of the people in the congress, and that the laws be interpreted only by the courts."

Other points in the 10-point declaration of policy pledged the league to fight for government economy.

HAVING given the New Deal a slight swat by holding the petroleum control feature of the NIRA unconstitutional, the Supreme court moved rapidly toward a judgment as to the legality of the abrogation of gold payments. Several cases challenging this act were lumped and oral arguments were heard. This being a matter of vast importance, involving $100,000,000,000, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings himself appeared to present the case for the government. Mr. Cummings is an excellent lawyer, but not much can be said in praise of the legal abilities of most of the men whom the exigencies of politics have shoved into his office in Washington. So probably he was wise to handle this matter himself.



Attorney General Cummings

Cummings defended the constitutional authority of the President and congress to adopt the present monetary policy as inherently the right of the government to preserve itself.

In an argument distinguished for oratorical display as well as for its legal aspects, Cummings said an adverse decision by the court would:

1. Increase the public and private debt of the nation by $69,000,000,000.

2. Create a special class that would be beyond the pale of the general financial structure, a class composed of those holding bonds demanding payment in gold.

3. Reduce the balance in the United States treasury $2,500,000,000.

4. Add $17,000,000,000 to the public debt and increase the interest charge on this debt alone by $2,500,000,000 a year.

The latter sum alone, Cummings said, is equal to twice the value of the 1934 wheat and cotton crop.

The attorney general referred to the troubled state of the country in the spring of 1933 and added: "I contend and shall show that the congress and the President of the United States acted reasonably in a period of very great difficulties and that their acts were not the product of caprice."

From the questions asked by the justices, observers gained the impression that there was a sharp division of opinion among them.

MARY PICKFORD went before Judge Ben Lindsey in Los Angeles and obtained a decree of divorce from Douglas Fairbanks; and thus came to an end the union of the "royal couple" of moviedom, who for ten years were regarded as the model wedded pair so far as happiness and worldly success went.

Mary's suit, filed more than a year ago, charged Doug with mental cruelty, indifference and neglect. She told Judge Lindsey the charges were true and that a fair and just property settlement had been made; and after Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Pickford's secretary, had testified the decree was granted and Mary left the courtroom almost in tears.

Fairbanks, in St. Moritz, Switzerland was informed of the divorce but declined to comment.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

National Press Building — Washington, D. C.

Washington. — Out of President Roosevelt's eight-billion-dollar budget is developing a very real controversy which runs to the heart of the New Deal. True, this controversy like nearly all of the others will not result in changing the President's plans, but it seems to me to be a matter which justifies consideration even though the Roosevelt will in the end must prevail.

Budget Starts Controversy

Included in the budget was provision for an appropriation of four billion dollars and, as stated by the President, to be supplied "in one sum, subject to allocation by the Executive principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls." Beyond that, there was no exposition of its intended use nor has there been any detailed statement of the plan. As a result, there is a considerable body of opinion in the halls of congress which is saying in effect that Mr. Roosevelt ought to define his work relief program. He has not done so, and the best information I can obtain is that no explanation may be expected in the near future; he intends to proceed as he has in the past by developing a program piece-meal and using the funds as the occasion requires.

In the critical days of 1933 when Mr. Roosevelt took office, I believe it was generally conceded that the emergency was so serious as to warrant delegation by congress of almost any power even remotely desired by the President. He used that power during 1933 and 1934. Now, many members of the house and senate believe that the time has arrived for congress to become more inquisitive about the expenditure of taxpayers' money and to avoid following in blind trust however the President may direct. While it is probable that congress will not be told how the President intends to use the money and while it is also probable that the requested appropriation of four billion dollars will be rubber stamped, the fact remains that at no time during the New Deal has there been such a buzz of discontent in the President's own list of wheel-horses. Senator Byrnes, the South Carolina Democrat who has been looked upon consistently as Mr. Roosevelt's spokesman on financial affairs in the senate, has informed that body that it is impossible "to be more specific at this time" on the work relief program. Senator Byrnes will go no further. He has given no interviews respecting his own thoughts on the matter and apparently has elected to wait at bat until the President tosses him the ball. Nevertheless, there are some senators who think they detect just a trace of concern in the attitude of this administration spokesman and they are wondering how long he will continue to repress his known energies.

* * *

Presentation of the budget was expected in many quarters to disclose the means by which the President hoped to get employment going again in private industry. It showed nothing tangible in this direction. Consequently, critics of the administration who have had opportunity to speak in the house and senate have begun to chide the administration on its third experiment in three years. Representative Snell of New York, Republican leader in the house, has called attention to the situation something in this manner: The President tried out one plan in 1933; he tried out a second plan in 1934, and now he is trying a third experiment. The first two were found to be all wet, and the Republicans, it seems, are convinced that the current effort has two strikes on it before it gets started. They are predicting failure for it in every way except the success that is assured in getting rid of money which the treasury is borrowing. Their conversations all have the same theme song, namely that the country is seeing activity, but they are not predicting how long this action can continue until the nation goes broke.

Critics Chide President

Whether the business leaders who met at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., a month ago were right or wrong in proposing the use of a dole instead of the more expensive work relief plan, or whether they were correct in any of the other recommendations they made, the truth is the administration has rejected without comment every single one of the recommendations made by that group. Mr. Roosevelt made no mention in his budget message or in his annual message to congress of plans for balancing the budget, and this fact at last has sunk in. The result is additional fear on the part of many business leaders who can see in the future only inflation and economic chaos for the country.

Privately, I have heard many expressions indicating that men of wealth are putting their money into tangible property—something that will not dry up and blow away. That is always the refuge of individuals who fear that the currency which their government controls is losing its worth. These men will be criticized for that course, naturally enough, by blind followers of inflation plans.

From all of the signs now visible and from the undercurrent of mumbling that I hear, it certainly is made to appear that Mr. Roosevelt is confronted with a necessity for some definite outline of his plans and an assurance that he will adhere to those plans. Without such, the situation assuredly is that he will not have the confidence of the business structure. It seems illogical even to suppose that he can gain the co-operation of business in expanding its activities, thereby re-employing workers, unless he takes a different tack than his pronouncements thus far indicate. At least, such is the conclusion of a vast number of thinking people.

* * *

I heard a visitor to Washington say the other day that he would like to ride airplanes, "but the confounded things fly most of their schedules at night."

Night Flying

The individual is a man of great wealth and his time is of great value. He insisted he was sincere in his statement that he would much rather save time by flying if the planes were on day-light schedule.

The statement aroused my curiosity to the extent that I conducted some inquiry into the situation. I found the night schedules of the air lines to be due to the fact that they are fixed by the Post Office department. If a line desires to carry mail it has to subject itself to the dictates of "Big Jim" Farley, the postmaster general. His office can and does say to an air line that it will fly a ship leaving New York at 9 p. m. or else it does not get the mail contract. The result is that the plane leaves New York at 9 p. m. or it leaves Chicago or Washington or any other city on a time stated by the Post Office department.

Many persons feel that such a policy is taking undue advantage of private industry. It is true that the Post Office department is paying for carrying the mails at a rate probably well above the rate it receives in postage on that mail. It is, therefore, a subsidy. But this government has for years maintained a policy of subsidizing new industries and that course is responsible for the success attained by the development of the transportation systems of this country.

The President's special commission named to study the airplane problems of this country and to make recommendations heard much testimony and received much data showing that the airplane industry in the United States had placed this country in the number one position in the air among all nations of the world. Individual members of that commission have stated they regard this as highly beneficial. Some of them at least maintain that development of an air industry was one of the greatest steps taken in national defense preparation. They appeared to consider this one end as justifying the course without even considering the maintenance of a great industry within the borders of our nation as a commercial unit.

But while this has been going on, and while many authorities on economic matters continue to urge development of the air industry, we find another agency within the government placing handicaps on that same segment of the economic structure. The least that can be said is that the courses cannot be reconciled.

* * *

The administration is determined to control oil production. If it cannot do so by Executive order—and the Supreme Court of the United States has decreed it cannot do so in that manner—there will be laws predicated upon the interstate commerce clauses of the Constitution which will permit the executive branch of the government to keep its hand on the valve of oil wells.

The Oil Case

President Roosevelt apparently was not much concerned over the Supreme court decision which invalidated that part of the recovery act, giving the Chief Executive authority to allow or prohibit interstate movement of oil as it decided best. The President appeared to feel, in responding to questions by news correspondents, that the rebuff was only temporary. He announced at that time a determination to control oil production in one way or another to avoid what he describes as a criminal waste of a great natural resource.

The oil case, the Supreme court decided, had its origin in regulations and executive orders issued under what the administration believed to be authority accorded by the recovery act. Those regulations and orders prescribed quotas allowed to be shipped from each of the several oil producing states. The motivating spirit was a desire to avoid accumulation of a vast surplus of crude oil with the consequent depressing of prices until crude oil was worth little or nothing. But, like many other prohibitory laws and rules of conduct, individuals resented being told they could not do a certain thing and immediately began to devise ways by which it could be done—a characteristic that was developed to its fullest during the bootleg days of national prohibition. The oil that was moved surreptiously came to be known as "hot oil," and the controversy over the validity of the regulations and executive orders consequently was called the "hot oil" case.

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Sun Spots Promise Era of Prosperity

San Jose, Calif.—Eleven years of redoubled shining on the part of the sun, bringing animal and vegetable fertility and general prosperity to the world, were forecast by Dr. Albert J. Newlin, director of the Ricard Memorial observatory at the University of Santa Clara.

Sun spots, Doctor Newlin said, indicated the increased solar activity. His observations were borne out by the opinion of Dr. Orcutes Caldwell, vice chairman of the advisory committee of the American Museum of New York.

Children as Teachers

The child in the cradle is God's child. How, then, shall we take this little child? We will take him as one who brings a new revelation to us. The children are the great teachers. They bring a new revelation of God and his love.

Do you tire easily?



- no appetite
- losing weight
- nervous
- pale

then don't gamble with your body

Why not reason out the cause of this unnatural condition?

Your first thought may be, "I must eat more." That's not all. You should enjoy what you do eat. Frequently, the blood cells are low ... and this, perhaps, is what makes you feel weak.

If this is your trouble the stomach may not be calling for sufficient food. Zest to eat may be lacking. But what a difference S.S.S. makes when taken just before meals. Just try it and notice how your appetite and digestion improve.

S.S.S. stimulates the flow of gastric juices and also supplies the precious mineral elements so necessary in blood-cell and hemo-glo-bin up-building. Do try it. It may be the rainbow you need to brush away present discouragement over your health condition. © S.S.S. Co.

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Don't delay! For the quicker you get rid of these poisons, the better your chances of good health.

Use *Doan's Pills*. *Doan's* are for the kidneys only. They tend to promote normal functioning of the kidneys; should help them pass off the irritating poisons. *Doan's* are recommended by users the country over. Get them from any druggist.

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The Man From Yonder

By HAROLD TITUS

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SYNOPSIS

Ben Elliott—from "Yonder"—arrives at the little lumbering town of Tincup accompanied by Don Stuart, old, very sick man, whom he has befriended. He signalizes his coming by defeating Bull Duval, "king of the river," and town bully, in a log-birling contest. Nicholas Brandon the town's leading citizen, resents Stuart's presence. He tries to force him to leave town and Elliott, resenting the act, knocks him down. Elliott is arrested.

CHAPTER II—Continued

—4—

"Oh . . . That! I don't know. I didn't ask; I forgot it. I wasn't interested in your fine. We can take care of that. I was interested in finding out about you . . . what kind of a nut-cracker you are"

The young gray eyes were studying the old blue ones closely, now.

"I found out," Able continued. "He says you're no good." In the pause the justice chuckled softly. "He says you're absolutely no good to yourself or anybody else. He tells me that you know more about logging and sawmills than any man your age has a right to know and he's seen a lot of men. He says you can make the worst crew that ever infested a shanty eat out of your hand. He says you don't know what it is to be tired or afraid. . . . And then he says again that you're no use on earth, so far as he can tell!"

Elliott was grinning a bit foolishly now and rubbed his chin.

Able went on:

"He told me that before the war—your war, not ours—they'd figured you as one of the prize young men in their organization but that since you've come home there's nothing you'll do. You can do anything, he says, but you won't. I asked him why and he said he guessed it was because everything they had to offer you was too simple, which I translated to mean that they haven't a good, tough hickory nut to offer you."

The other's rather embarrassed smile faded.

"Was he . . . mad?" he asked. "Was he really sore at me?"

"Mad like anybody else would be, I take it, if they saw a young man they thought a lot of wasting his time."

"I'm sorry! I think a lot of Mr. Bridger. He certainly has been white with me. I've tried, Judge. Honest, I've tried to give 'em all I had but . . . But he's right. The war upset me, like a lot of others. I haven't got my feet on the ground yet. After the big show everything else seems too d—d easy!"

"Likely. You haven't tried my job yet," Able said gravely.

"Being a justice in Tincup?"

"No. Not that. My real job—my real, tough nut—is being administrator for an estate. The McManus estate, which is nothing more than as pretty a piece of hardwood as ever stood outdoors. The Hoot Owl stuff, we call it. Trying to operate it to a profit and hang on as administrator so some other man won't step in and give that stuff away is my particular hard nut. And it's a chore, Elliott."

He eyed the younger man a brief interval and caught his breath quickly.

"I like the way you looked at Nick Brandon in court this afternoon. No young man has looked at him that way since I can remember. That's why I telephoned Bridger: because I liked the way you looked at Brandon and because I'm about worn out trying to crack a hard nut. That's why I'm here.

"Maybe, from what Bridger told me, and from what I've seen of you, you might maybe, perhaps, like to take a crack at this nut. . . ."

After a moment he repeated:

"You might, possibly. The fact is, I'm through, Elliott. I've given the job all I had. I'm at my wit's end and the estate's at its rope's end. We're licked, as we stand now, and the truth is that maybe, perhaps, possibly I might do a right fair job of begging you to come and help me!"

Elliott did not speak but watched Able as he fumbled in his pocket for a sketch map. Able paused for a moment, and then continued:

"Come over by the window. Now, here's the lay-out,"—spreading the map on the sill. "Here's the railroad, main line. This is Hoot Owl siding with our mill. Twenty men, there, some living in shanties and the boarding house taking care of the rest. It's a long, narrow strip, you see; seventy-six forties uncut. Four miles of slash to north of the mill. Our railroad goes up through the chopping, so. We've an old coffee-pot of twenty-ton rod engine and freight cars, all more or less ready for junk. Here's the camp now and we're cutting on the second forty north. Got thirty-odd hands there that pass for men.

"Harrington was handling it for me. Man named Buller's millwright and a fellow named Ruppert's boss at camp. Harrington's gone—driven out—and we're in the soup!"

He paused and looked at Elliott, whose keen eyes were studying the detail of the map.

"It's a haywire outfit. The locomotive broke down yesterday and unless the boys get her working, the mill will be out of logs in a week. The mill itself is a grand old ruin but saws, after a fashion. The lumber in the yards is mortgaged up to the last cull piece, there's not enough in the bank to meet interest and pay-roll and there's no boss on the job."

Elliott looked at the old man.

"You said it was as pretty a piece of hardwood as ever stood outdoors. If so, why's it in this jam?"

Able Armitage lifted a hand in gesture and whispered sharply one word: "Brandon!"

Ben put down the map, replaced the pipe stem between his teeth and shoved his hands deep into pockets.

"Brandon, eh?" He nodded. "Checks out on the stories I'd heard. . . . So Brandon's put you on the toboggan! Why?"

Able shrugged. "Probably because it's kept itself out of his hands for so long. And, besides, there are other reasons.

"Six years ago I was made administrator of this estate and to keep the carrying charges from eating it up, I started to operate. There wasn't a chance to sell the stumpage to anybody but Brandon. Nobody's going to put their money into a devil-ridden county like this! There are too many stories going round of what's happened to others who have tried to work alongside Nick. We had to cut and mill or sell the stumpage to Brandon at his own price. Maybe, if it had been mine, I'd have sold; but the owner of this timber is an orphan girl and . . . a man doesn't like to quit under those circumstances.

"But every man I've put on to run the thing has been beaten, and I've had some good ones there. They can't get decent crews in the first place. Buller, the millwright, Thomas, the camp cook, and a crazy Irishman named Bird-Eye Blaine, who's barn boss, are the only three men you can count on. Brandon spies the good men who come along and if they don't work for him he sees to it that his Bull Duval drives 'em out of the country. And this matter of labor is only one item that he makes hard to supply.

"Until now he hasn't been able to touch me. I've managed to hold out against him politically. But he's watching and the probate court is watching and unless I show some progress by the first of the year I'm going to be booted out as administrator. With another administrator in control he'll buy this timber for a song, a girl will be robbed and the shame of this community will be complete!"

"And what makes you think," Elliott asked, "that I've got a chance to put it over when other men have failed?"

Able did not hesitate:

"Because you have youth and a liking for tough nuts!" He did not smile; his eyes snapped and his voice rose.

"Son"—putting a hand on his shoulder—"I'd take Bridger's word on men quicker than I'd take the word of any man I know. He says you can do it if you will. I'm asking you, now, as an old man with his back to the wall, will you help me on this?"

Ben Elliott did not reply at once. He was staring at the floor as one will when debating with himself and preparing for argument with another. He twisted his head gravely and smiled. Then he looked into Able's face.

"When do we start?" he asked.

The justice swallowed.

"You ready now? Without knowing any more about it?"

"I know enough. It's good timber and it's Brandon who's messing up the detail. . . . Let's go, Judge!"

* * * * * * *

It was just before whistle time next morning at the Hoot Owl mill.

"Who's th' young feller with Able?" the trimmerman asked the filer.

"New boss."

"Him?" The trimmerman spat and leaned further forward for a better look at Ben Elliott as he stood talking to the sawyer in the gloom of early day. "Say . . . Ain't he the lad that ducked th' Bull? 'Nd took a poke at Brandon?"

"Th' same."

"Well I'll be d—d! Only a kid. He may be a good hand on a birlin' log but won't Nick Brandon find him sweet pickin'! He likes 'em young, Nick does . . . and 'specially after this one took such pains to make himself unpopular with Mister Nick!"

"Yup. He'll be duck soup for Brandon all right!"

The hand of the millwright's watch approached the hour. The sawyer pulled the signal cord. The big shaft commenced to turn and from machine to machine went Buller while Able and Ben watched, examining belting, grease cups, seeing that live rollers ran steadily and true. The pulleys turned slowly for a full five minutes and then as the cracked whistle atop the boiler house cackled its message that another working day had begun, the carriage swept forward and the saw snarled its way into a good maple log.

Elliott stirred on his feet. It was the way a mill should start, anyhow.

But after that beginning the procedure was not so good. The sawyer was not quick in making decisions. Twice in a half dozen logs his slabs were thick to the point of waste; he did not turn one particularly good piece as soon as he should to grade his lumber to the highest point.

The setter, too, was mediocre. The deck man loafed and let the bull chain fill up and stop even when his deck was half empty.

The mill crew was not happy. They appeared to be men working for a cause they felt was lost.

Ben went with Buller, then, from man to man and watched each do his work.

In the yard they passed logs rolled to one side.

"Much veneer stuff good as that?" Ben asked, eyeing them.

"Not much coming in now, but there's a lot of it standing," Buller answered. "Buyer in here ten days ago looking up bird's-eye maple and veneer birch. Harrington was saving it as it came in; some of it. He had too many things to think about, Harrington did. The buyer's due back any day, though. Market's up, I guess. He'll probably pay a fancy figure for what we have to offer him."

Then he went to the particular problem confronting them. With the locomotive laid up the steady supply of logs from camp to mill would be cut off. Snow was falling lightly, now, but sleighing might be days distant. To log the mill by trucks was impractical, he declared, and unless the railroad equipment could be put in working condition they might be forced to shut down. Fortunately a reserve log supply of a sort was on hand, decked high beside the pond.

"We'll have to break out this one deck now," Buller said.

He whistled and waved to the pond man. Picking up a peavey he led the way toward that high bank of maple, beech and birch logs. Ben followed, watching the foreman as he surveyed the face of the deck and shook his head dubiously.

"Try the big birch first," Buller said to the pond man.

They engaged the hooks of their peaveys; they heaved. The log rolled away easily and lumbered down the incline to the water. Another . . . and still another, each coming away separately and starting no movement of others above them.

Buller spat. "That d—n beech butt's in tight," he said, tapping the log with his peavey pick. "Try her, Jim; now be careful. When she comes, the whole deck'll move in a hurry."

They heaved to no result. With a sharp "Now!" they heaved again, but the beech, nestling in the face of the deck at the height of a man's hip, refused to budge.

"Hold on! Give you a hand." Ben picked up a peavey and approached.

"Here, take this end, Elliott," the foreman said, moving in toward the center which was under the towering facade of the deck.

"No, go on back. I'll do the risk-taking for this lay-out for a while."

Buller made no reply but grinned. The pond man looked at Ben approvingly and spat on his hands. Peavey hooks bit the log's ends again; a peavey point, with all Ben Elliott's strength bearing on it, pried beneath the center of the reluctant beech. . . .

"Now. . . . Together!"

He lifted his weight from the ground. His peavey handle bent.

"Look out!" Buller's voice was shrill on the warning as movement sent Ben Elliott swinging to the right. The key stick popped out, all but upon Ben. The logs above settled with a heavy mutter and then with that thunderous, ringing, booming sound of hardwood in motion, they rolled upon him.

Elliott had dropped his peavey, leaped nimbly over the beech as it struck the ground and bounced on its way to the water. He hopped to the first log and spurned it with his one foot, landed on the following with both, hesitated a split instant and stepped to yet another. Arms spread, balancing carefully, watching those logs as a boxer watches his opponent's blows, he went up that zooming, booming avalanche as it came down. He danced to the left as the end of one stick swung out to clout him to a pulp. He ran rapidly over three that lumbered down beneath him and paused.

Two came riding together, one atop the other, a moving barrier as high as his waist. Buller opened his lips in a cry of warning but thrusting out one hand, touching the topmost of the pair ever so lightly, Ben vaulted over, landing on another that rolled and grumbled behind the two. Crevasses between logs opened and closed before him. Sticks popped out of the tremendous pressure and rolled down slantwise, imperiling him. He did not run rapidly. At times he seemed to move with painful, with dangerous deliberation. But he was watching the logs and his chances and did not make a move until he was certain of where he was going.

Slowly the deck settled. Half of what had been piled logs now bobbed and swayed and rolled in the pond. The rest, reduced from the height to which it had towered a few seconds before, came to rest. And Ben Elliott, on its lowered crest, stood still a moment until certain the movement was ended and then came slowly down, looking not at the men who gaped at him but at the logs over which he walked with a critical, appraising eye.

"Atta boy!" an unidentified voice yelled above the roar of the carriage exhaust, but if Elliott heard this he gave no indication.

"Now, if Buller can't get that locomotive going by noon," he said to the pale and visibly shaken Able, "we'll telegraph for a new spider. No use taking more chances. Come on, Buller, let's look at the stuff you've got piled."

Blinking, the millwright followed him.

"'Y G—d!" muttered the pond man. "Slick shod, he went over that face! Slick shod! 'Y G—d!"

An hour later the mill stood silent for five minutes while a broken conveyor chain was repaired. In that interval every man on the job had heard the story.

"'Y G—d! Slick shod!" the pond man said again and again. "Cool? Like a watermelon on ice!"

When they started the head sawyer was grinning and it seemed as though the saw stayed in the log more constantly than it had before, as if the mill functioned with greater smoothness, as if something in the nature of enthusiasm went into the labor along with brawn and experience.

CHAPTER III

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Not so in the camp where men and horses toiled to make decks of logs by night out of what at dawn had been standing trees. Nearly half the crew were Finns, stolid, uncommunicative fellows, good enough workmen but difficult to speed up.

"Aren't there any good men left loose around here?" Ben asked Able on his first trip to town.

"Old Tim Jeffers is the only man who's stood out against Nick and he's the best logger these woods have ever seen but he doesn't like Brandon, can't work for him and is so disgusted that he's quit the timber and settled down on a farm. He hasn't set foot in a camp for three years and swears he never will again. Neither will he be run out of the country.

"That's part of the hard shell of this nut, Ben: lack of good men who've got the sand to stick here and work for anybody but Brandon."

The next morning—Sunday—Ben sat over a table in his tiny office working with paper and pencil when Bird-Eye Blaine burst in.

"The Bull's here!" the little Irishman exclaimed in a whisper, closing the door behind him hastily. "Th' Bull's here . . . 'nd wearin' his river boots!"

"Th' Bull!" Bird-Eye repeated and swallowed. "He's come, loike he's come to other camps. He'll have eviry domned Finlander 'nd Injun hitting th' road to escape him!"

Ben shoved back his chair then. "What's this?"

"Ah, it's Brandon thut's sint him! He's Misther Brandon's pet bull 'nd he'll clane this camp av men loike he's done many a time before! He's wearin' river boots 'nd swillin' whisky!"

"Where?" Elliott got to his feet.

"In th' men's camp,"—gesticulating with his thumb. "He's just now come in 'nd they're commencin' to sift out, th' domned yellow bellies!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Involving Panama Canal

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 was signed long before there was a Panama canal in existence and did not give England free use of the Panama canal, notes a writer in the Detroit News. It replaced the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 as an Anglo-American agreement of policy concerning an isthmian canal, then supposed to be fived as across Nicaragua. Public feeling for some years had been growing sore over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty's restriction on the independent action of the United States, and there was grave fear lest congress might abrogate that treaty by open violence, a great blow to future amicable action.

President McKinley in his annual message for 1898 declared that the canal had become a national necessity. Negotiations were opened with Great Britain and a draft treaty was sent by the President to the senate in February, 1900, providing for the construction of a canal, to be permanently neutralized. Disputes in the senate over the terms led to the formulation of a new treaty, ratified as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in December, 1901.

Before the opening of the Panama canal in 1914 there was a controversy with Great Britain regarding the provision of the Panama Canal act of 1912, exempting American vessels engaged in coastwide trade from canal tolls. This was regarded by the British as a violation of the original treaty. Eventually, after President Wilson had sent congress a message urging this action, this exemption of American ships from the canal tolls was repealed.

Quakers in World War

The Friends, or Quakers, did not actively participate in hostilities during the World war, but rendered invaluable service in relieving distress, providing food, clothing and hospital supplies. After the war the Society of Friends maintained for some years relief agencies, particularly for the starving children of Russia and Germany.

FINE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT BY 1934 EXPLORERS

The maze of water passages and adjoining islands in Tierra del Fuego, near the southern tip of South America, was explored in 1934, in a 26-foot boat by Amos Burg, on an expedition sent out by the National Geographic society. Burg also rounded Cape Horn in his small craft.

An expedition of the California Institute of Technology rediscovered a chasm in a mountainous section of Chihuahua, Mexico, comparable in size and grandeur to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. It was known only to Indians and a few miners.

The 17,000-foot twin peaks of Mount Foraker in McKinley national park, Alaska, were scaled for the first time August 6 by Charles Houston, T. Graham Brown, and Chychele Waterston.

Mount Crillon, previously unconquered peak near the Alaskan coast, 100 miles northwest of Juneau, was climbed on July 21 by Bradford Washburn and his Harvard-Dartmouth expedition. The mountain is 12,727 feet high.

In March, Polish explorers, led by M. K. Markiewicz-Jodke, found a new route to the top of 22,008-foot Aconcagua in the Andes, highest mountain in the western hemisphere.

In the Himalayas, E. E. Shipton and companions made the first exploration by westerners of the slopes of Nanda Devi, marking out possible routes for a future attack on the peak itself.

One of the most spectacular archeological discoveries of the year came in March when two French aviators, Capt. Edouard Corniglion-Molinier and Andre Malraux, flew into the interior of Arabia northeast of Yemen and sighted and photographed from the air the ruins of a great city previously unknown to the West.

The remains of seven Mayan cities, one surrounded by a mote, were discovered in northern Guatemala by expeditions of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

Household Hint

When a small amount of cake is eaten at a time, cut the slices from center of cake. Push the two remaining pieces close together like a whole cake and this will keep soft for several days, preventing it from drying out.

CONSTIPATION Can be Helped!

(Use what Doctors do)

Why do the bowels usually move regularly and thoroughly, long after a physician has given you treatment for constipation?

Because the doctor gives a *liquid* laxative that can always be taken in the right amount. You can gradually reduce the dose. *Reduced dosage is the secret of real and safe relief from constipation.*

Ask your doctor about this. Ask your druggist how popular liquid laxatives have become. The right liquid laxative gives the right kind of help, and the right amount of help. When the dose is repeated, instead of more each time, you take *less*. Until the bowels are moving regularly and thoroughly without any help at all.

The liquid laxative generally used is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains senna and cascara, and these are *natural* laxatives that form no habit — even in children. Your druggist has it; ask for—

Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN

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Modern Three-Minute Way to Ease Sore Throat



1. Crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in a third glass of water.



2. Gargle Thoroughly — throw your head way back, allowing a little to trickle down your throat. Do this twice. Do not rinse mouth.



3. If you have a cold, take 2 BAYER Aspirin Tablets. Drink full glass of water. Repeat if necessary, following directions in package.

Ease Pain, Rawness, Soreness Almost Instantly

Here's a safe, modern and effective way to relieve sore throat. A way that eases the pain, rawness and irritation in as little as two or three minutes. Many doctors advise it and millions are following this way. Try it.

All you do is crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in ½ glass of water and gargle with it twice—as pictured here. (If you have signs of a cold, take BAYER Aspirin and drink plenty of water.)

Get *real* BAYER Aspirin Tablets for this purpose. They disintegrate quickly and completely, making a gargle without irritating particles.

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AROUND THE CORNER

CANEY

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Perkins of Birmingham, Alabama, drove here on Tuesday to be with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Lykins. They will spend a few days with relatives and friends before returning to Alabama.

Stanley Lykins spent Saturday night with Clifton Clemmons at Cannel City.

Prayer meeting and song service every Saturday night at the home of Jimmie Amyx at Cannel City.

The rain has been our joy for the last few days, to show us how to appreciate sunshine when we have it.

BROWN EYES

WRIGLEY

Jan. 21.—Born, last week, to Mr. and Mrs. Mesh May, a fine girl.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Dixon, a little boy.

Dinzel Wells and family moved to Morehead last week.

Wendell Lewis took his tobacco to Lexington last week.

Russell Moore and David and Betty Lewis went to Morehead last Sunday.

Mrs. Meredith Adkins is visiting her mother in Elliott county this week.

Taft Adkins is visiting his brother and family at Columbus, Ohio.

Wade and Boyd Blair made a business trip to Paintsville last week.

Big Jess Howard of Elliott county was in Wrigley last week on business.

Arson Lowe and Bernard Dixon have returned from Huntington, W. Va., where they had been employed the past five weeks.

Uncle Jim Whitt is rather sick. He is in his ninetyninth year.

Mrs. Barbara Wilson of Lexington is visiting her sister, Hettie Whitt, here.

Our new road grade is almost impassable. We would be pleased to see the state crew come to our rescue.

MIDDLE FORK

Jan. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Smith of this place are visiting Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. J. F. Gilliam, at Straight Creek.

W. O. Pelfrey of West Liberty visited home folks here last week. Mrs. Pelfrey, who has been on the sick list, is able to be out again.

L. C. Pelfrey of this place is erecting a new store building.

Miss Eula Day of this place, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ezra Williams, at Portsmouth, Ohio, has returned home.

Aaron Adkins of this place was at Paint on business Friday.

School closed here Saturday with Mrs. Melda Fairchild as teacher. Both pupils and parents regret to see her leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Cox's two children, Clara and Betty Jean, who have been quite ill with pneumonia, are slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Gamble of this place, who had been visiting Mrs. Gamble's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Ball, at Elkfork, have returned home.

J. A. Cox of Elamton visited his daughter, Mrs. Clarence Smith, here, Sunday.

SNOW DROP

POMP

Jan. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob Harding and baby, of Wrigley, had business in this community one day last week.

Rev. Cecil Adkins of Elliott county fell one day last week while working on a house for George Adams, here. He was slightly injured except for a broken nose.

Mr. and Mrs. Curb Perry and family, of Pleasant Run, have moved into the H. C. Rose property here vacated by John Mason Davis, who moved to the Chalmer Stamper farm near Wrigley.

Our enumerator, C. S. Rose, has been very busy the past week taking the farm census here and near here.

Harve Gross has his sawmill lined up now and is doing some real sawing.

Gladys Holbrook and Jesse Blankenship, both of this place, were quietly married Saturday, Jan. 19, Rev. Rollie Shaver tying the knot. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Rissie Holbrook. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Blankenship, but has made his home with his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Adkins, the past few years.

Aunt Martha Day of Pleasant Run called on friends in this section last week.

Bill Riggsby of Greasy spent one night last week with his nephew, Noah Riggsby, and family, here.

Mrs. Belle Perry and daughter Rhoda, who had been visiting Newt Perry and family, at Blaze, returned home this week and reported the children better. They had been seriously ill with whooping cough.

On account of the rainy weather and high waters, news is scarce in this section.

PRIMROSE

S[illegible]ERSVILLE

Jan. 18.—[illegible] and Mrs. Ollie Adams Gurning[illegible]k and Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]a McPher[illegible]on of Dixie were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. Adams' mother Mrs. Nelious Adams, of Coal Branch.

Hey Browning of Ashland was here Thursday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Messersmith of Magoffin Institute are rejoicing over the birth of a fine baby boy. The little one arrived Dec. 29.

BLUE EYES

REXVILLE

Jan. 21.—The following pupils of Caskey Fork school are on the honor roll for the sixth month, for perfect attendance, good conduct, and satisfactory lessons: Geneva Stamper, Alleta Stamper, Orene Stamper, Virginia Stamper, Marjorie Davidson, Ruby Davidson, Mildred Risner, Mabel Oldfield, and Dillard Phipps.

A tacky party was given at the Caskey Fork school building Friday night, Jan. 18. Mrs. Charles Oldfield won the prize for being dressed the tackiest. About 100 persons were present. Many games were played, which were sponsored by Mrs. Paris Stamper, Gladys Cecil, and Everett Nickell. The patrons were very gracious to serve the crowd with chocolate fudge candy. Paris Stamper and Herbert Allen climaxed the evening's performance by furnishing splendid music with guitar and mandolin.

Miss Gladys Cecil spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Paris Stamper.

DINGUS

Jan. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gilliam were at Ashland last week. Mrs. Gilliam, who has been sick, went there to get a treatment of medicine. They were accompanied by M. C. Bradley and B. F. Williams.

Alonzo Holbrook was at Ashland last week.

Earl Bradley returned from Ashland after spending a few days there.

Guffrey Conley and Odford Bolin left here this week in search of work.

Offa Williams, who had been at Ashland a few days, returned home last week.

H. H. Holbrook is spending a few days in Ashland.

Mrs. Nancy Ann Hamilton, who had been sick for some time, died Friday, Jan. 4, 1935. She leaves to mourn her departure one son, J. E. Hamilton, and several grandchildren and a host of other relatives and friends.

Mrs. Sarah Pack was stricken suddenly ill and died Jan. 14. She leaves several children.

Born, to the wife of Willie Blevins, a fine girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hill are at the bedside of Mr. Hill's brother Wallace, at Relief, who is very ill.

W. F. Conley and Ruby Smith, of Ashland, are visiting home folks here.

EZEL

Jan. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Wells recently visited Mr. Wells' mother, Mrs. Belle Wells, at Frenchburg.

Miss Wanda Rasnic is at Winchester visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Rasnic.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Armitage and daughter Mitzi Lou are spending the week in Middletown, Ohio.

Much to the sorrow of the people of this community, an emergency meeting was called Monday night in regard to the situation of the school here this coming year. It being the only school in the district and a sectarian school too, this being contrary to the state laws, some provision had to be made to maintain a county school here. A unanimous vote was given by approximately 60 parents present to ask the women's board of the United Presbyterian church at Pittsburgh, Pa., to still support and maintain the junior and senior high school and that they rent two rooms in their building to the county; and they ask that the county board hire two teachers on recommendation of the subdistrict trustee to teach and govern the first six grades, separate and apart from the jurisdiction of the principal and superintendent of the Presbyterian school. This, however, would not have been the will of the people of their own accord, as everyone is and has always been in hearty cooperation with the present method of conducting the school. Especially have they been thankful for the religious training, but due to unavoidable circumstances that have arisen under the statutes of law some step must be taken and this one seemed most satisfactory to all concerned.

Mrs. Dillard Murphy, who underwent a major operation last Thursday at the St. Joseph hospital in Lexington, is doing as well as can be expected. Her many friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

Rev. and Mrs. Roy Davis entertained the elders of the church and their wives to a six o'clock turkey dinner on Thursday, Jan. 17. Present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Back, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Revis Carr, and Ellis Ward.

FLAT WOODS

Jan. 21.—John and Arley Kemplin returned Friday from Paris, where they had been stripping tobacco.

Mrs. T. H. Henry and daughter spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Orville Henry, at Bearwallow.

Harve Gibson of New Cummer was here Thursday on business.

Ollie Engle of Licking River was here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Hasty of Kellacey passed thru here Thursday on the way to Licking River.

J. F. May and George Oakley are putting up a grist mill at Carter.

Born, Jan. 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Carpenter, a boy.

Burns Cox and Ernest Walden, of Ebon, were Wednesday and Thursday guests of Sherman Robison.

Glen Lawson was visiting here and at Woodsbend on Thursday.

UNCLE ZIP

MAYTOWN

Jan. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ratliff of Pomeroyton visited Mrs. Ratliff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lacy, recently.

Sam R. Lykins of Daysboro spent the week end with his son, D. C. Lykins, and family, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Pieratt spent from Friday to Monday with her father, James Lacy.

Misses Clarice and Florence Lykins were Friday night guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Cox and family, at Sandfield.

Virgil DeBusk, Earl Day, and Mrs. Lucile Comer had business in West Liberty on Friday.

Mafra Picklesimer and Arnetia and Edna Lykins, of Ezel school, spent the week end with home folks here.

Hayden Lykins had business on Red river Monday.

Hurrah for the Courier! JACK

BUSKIRK

Church services were conducted at this place over the week end by Rev. Jim Perkins. Large crowds attended.

Miss Maurine Chaney spent Sunday with her cousins, Ruth and Myrtle Carter, of Nickell.

N. P. and R. L. Chaney made a business trip to Lexington on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Allen of Rexville were Saturday night guests at the home of H. B. Chaney.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Buskirk, who had been living at Winchester the past year, are moving back to stay with his father, A. J. Buskirk, here.

Mrs. Chad Wilson of Sellars spent Thursday with her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rasnic.

Mr. and Mrs. Winford Gibson, who moved recently into the house of R. A. Chaney, near here, were given a shower Saturday night. A large crowd of youngsters went in. All reported a nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Nickell of Irvine visited over the week end their parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Nickell, here, and Mrs. Liz Ann Fairchild of West Liberty.

TOOTSY

GREEAR

Jan. 21.—Prayer services were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lewis on Saturday morning with the following preachers present: Robert McClure, Millard Vest, and Frank Sheets.

Mrs. Hester Barker and Mrs. Norman Stacy were in West Liberty on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Fugett of Ohio visited over the week end her sisterinlaw, Mrs Harlan Ferguson, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Helton and two sons, and Mrs. Leo Helton and three sons, of Monaville, W. Va., and Mrs. Cleo Gray of Dayton, Ohio, had dinner Saturday with their uncle Albert Lewis, and family. They were back for the funeral and burial of Rev. and Mrs. George Helton.

Miss Juno Conley has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Burnam Gevedon, at Panama.

Miss Edith Stacy of Stacy Fork visiting her brother, Norman Stacy and family, here.

Loren and Miles Ferguson attended church here Friday night.

There has been a revival in progress at Sycamore Grove schoolhouse for the past three weeks, with Revs. Hobart Halsey of Mize, Robert McClure of Grassy Creek, and Russell Brown of this place in charge. There have been large crowds with much interest shown, altho the rainy weather and high waters have been a hindrance.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cundiff of Grassy Creek were the Tuesday night guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Phipps.

Mr. and Mrs. Cletis Haney and daughter Golden, of Grassy, visited over the week end Mrs. Haney's sister, Mrs. Denzil Short, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Ferguson.

Mrs. Will Short is visiting her son, Earl Short, and family, and other relatives in Ohio.

Miss Ruth Carter of Buskirk is staying with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Havens, and helping to take care of her grandmother, who is on the sick list.

KELLACEY

Jan. 21.—Jim Blair died at his home here Friday evening with dropsy.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlo Manning of Bonny were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Buford May, here, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Abbott and little son Walter, of Grassy Creek, visited Mrs. Abbott's mother, Mrs. Alice Cox, here, over the week end.

Edith and Lizzie Mann Arnold and Herschel Mann and Wilford McGuire attended a party given at the George May home, at White's Branch, Tuesday night.

Mrs. Marion Hasty made a business trip to Licking River recently.

Miss Mae Manning of Bonny is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alice May, here.

BLUE EYES

NEW CUMMER

Jan. 21.—We are having rainy weather and high waters.

The little son of Carmick Smith is very ill.

Mrs. Landa Louders of Lockland, Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson.

Miss Mary Taulbee of Mt. Sterling visited her sister, Mrs. Carmick Smith, Tuesday night

Charley Rudd and Jake McNeely called on John Roe Sunday evening.

Mrs. D. C. Ferguson visited Mrs. M. R. Rudd on Thursday evening.

Chalmer Wilson has moved into his new home here.

Jake Reynolds and Monroe Hunt, of Wayne, W. Va., were here a few days last week.

INDIAN LOVER

PAYTON

Jan. 21.—Aunt Fannie, wife of Thos. Nickell, died Jan. 17, 1935. She was born April 16, 1863. She leaves to mourn her loss five children, Kelly Nickell of Relechawa, Joe M. Nickell of Nickell, Virgie Peyton of Grassy Creek, Lula Nickell of Cannel City, and Sevillar Deborde of Peyton, also her husband and a host of other relatives and friends. She was a member of the Church of Christ at Salem, and died in full triumph of a Christian faith. The funeral was held at the home and interment was in the family cemetery at A. T. Walter.

J. F. Walter received the sad news a few days ago that his mother was at the point of death at Roda, Va. He and his wife, Cora Walter, with Blanche Nickell, Sevillar Stamper, and Nannie Risner, started in a car. Near Cumberland they met with a car wreck and were knocked into the river. All occupants were badly cut and bruised. They were taken to a hospital at Lynch, where they received medical aid. All were taken from the hospital the next day except Mrs. Risner, who is still confined to her bed there. Mr. and Mrs. Walter stopped at Blue Diamond with a daughter to be under the care of a doctor a few days. The rest managed to come on home to nurse their wounds.

BILL

INSKO

Jan. 21.—Mrs. C. L. Holliday spent last week with her brother, W. S. Taulbee, and family, at Hazel Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Lovely of Jackson spent last week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Nickell and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vest, here. They returned to their home Saturday.

Mrs. Mabel Taulbee and children, of this place, spent last week with relatives at Grassy Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Yost returned to their home here last week after spending several days at Jackson, where they were called on account of the illness and death of Mrs. Yost's brother, Charlie Sewell.

Misses Delpha and Marie Collins, of Cannel City, spent last week end with Miss Ruth Lacy, here.

Grant Ferguson visited friends at Hazard and other places on Kentucky river. He reports an enjoyable visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Jones and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Kash Cable, at Stillwater, Monday.

Miss Virginia Vest of this place is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gladys Baker, at Blue Diamond.

Willard Arnett has enlisted in the CCC, and is located at Paintsville. He writes that he likes the work fine.

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